

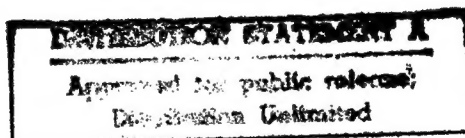
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JPRS-SEA-85-064

22 April 1985

# Southeast Asia Report

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22 April 1985

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## BURMA

Thai Paper on Burmese CP Link With KMT Faction (BANGKOK POST, 11 Mar 85).....	1
Thai Paper Says Amnesty To Include Gen Tin U (BANGKOK POST, 13 Mar 85).....	2
Thai Paper Reports Clashes With Karen Rebel Group (BANGKOK POST, 18 Mar 85).....	4
Khun Sa Loses Two Bastions to Pa-O Tribal Group (BANGKOK WORLD, 22 Mar 85).....	5
Thai Daily on Khun Sa Merger With Tai Group (Subin Khunkaeo; BANGKOK POST, 30 Mar 85).....	6
Thai Paper--Karen Rebel Mortar Attack on Myawadi Kills 5 (BANGKOK POST, 3 Apr 85).....	8
U Ne Win Greets Peasants on 1985 Peasants' Day (Rangoon Domestic Service, 2 Mar 85).....	9
Kachin, Shan Insurgents Surrender in February (Rangoon Domestic Service, 11 Mar 85).....	11
More Insurgents Reportedly Surrender 25-27 February (Rangoon Domestic Service, 13 Mar 85).....	12
Insurgents Surrender at Various Military Commands (Rangoon Domestic Service, 12 Mar 85).....	13
Rangoon on Insurgents' Surrender 28 February-3 March (Rangoon Domestic Service, 14 Mar 85).....	14

'Insurgents' Surrender to Military 4-8 March (Rangoon Domestic Service, 15 Mar 85).....	15
Kachin, Pa-O, Communist Insurgents Surrender (Rangoon Domestic Service, 19 Mar 85).....	16
Insurgent-Held Road Reopens in Karen State (Rangoon Domestic Service, 20 Mar 85).....	17
Annual Report Details Military Operations (Rangoon Domestic Service, 23 Mar 85).....	18
Clashes With Kachin, Communist Rebels Reported (Rangoon Domestic Service, 24 Mar 85).....	19
Clashes in East, Southeastern Commands Reported (Rangoon Domestic Service, 25 Mar 85).....	21
BSPP Central Committee Holds 13th Meeting (Rangoon Domestic Service, 14 Mar 85).....	23
VOPB Reports Government Troops' Atrocities (Voice of the People of Burma, 14 Mar 85).....	25
VOPB Marks 37th Anniversary of Revolution (Voice of the People of Burma, 28 Mar 85).....	28
Briefs	
Iranian Envoy Named	30
Indonesian Ambassador Appointed	30
Turkish Ambassador to Burma	30
New Ambassador to Pakistan	30
Myawadi Reportedly 'Closed' for Census	30
Karen Rebel Area Attack Reported	31
Border Closure After Karen Attack	31
Rebels Surrender to Military	31
Rebel-Supported 'Bandit Gang' Captured	31
People's Army, KIA Combat News	32
VOPB Carries Kutkai Combat News	32

## CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh on Last Week's Military Activities (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 4 Apr 85).....	33
Report on Agricultural Developments 25-31 March (Various sources, 25-31 Mar 85).....	34



# Clandestine Radios Report Battlefield Activities

(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,  
various dates)..... 36

701 SRV Casualties 36

27 Tanks Destroyed 36

Youths Join Resistance Forces 37

Four People Arrested in Kompong Cham 37

18 Soviet Advisers Killed 27 March 37

SRV Convoy Ambushed 37

Battle Casualty Figures 38

Two Villages 'Liberated' 39

13 Villages in Battambang 'Liberated' 39

Battle Reports for 29 Mar-4 Apr 39

## Briefs

Hungarian National Day 42

73 'Reactionaries' Killed 42

Military Activities 42

Sihanouk Congratulates Ceausescu 43

## INDONESIA

Foreign Affairs Official Meets Countrymen in New Caledonia  
(SINAR HARAPAN, 4 Mar 85)..... 44

DPP Chairman 'Obstructs' East Java PPP Conference  
(MERDEKA, 20 Dec 84)..... 46

Horta Brother Describes Experience as FRETILIN Prisoner  
(R. Haryoseputro; SUARA KARYA, 5 Mar 85)..... 48

Review of Religious Education System Urged  
(PELITA, 19 Dec 84)..... 52

Murdani on Religious Harmony Under Pancasila  
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 15 Mar 85)..... 53

Kodams XIII, XIV To Merge Into Kodam Wirabuana  
(SINAR HARAPAN, 17 Dec 84)..... 54

Military Region Commands to Total Ten  
(KOMPAS, 20 Dec 84)..... 55

Japanese Aid for Raising Food Production  
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 16 Mar 85)..... 57

1984 Harvest Stable, 1985 Rice Production Up 4 Percent  
(HARIAN UMUM, 18 Dec 84)..... 58

Role of Village Cooperatives in Buying Rice Stressed (SUARA KARYA, 5, 6 Mar 85).....	61
Cooperatives Must Buy Rice	61
Credit Requirements Relaxed	62
Intensified Development of Dry Field Rice Urged (KOMPAS, 5 Mar 85).....	64
North Sulawesi's Fertilizer Needs (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Mar 85).....	66
Irian Jaya Commander on Area's Development (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 18 Mar 85).....	67
New Tasks for Investment Coordinating Board (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 17 Mar 85).....	69
Trade Figures With Britain (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 15 Mar 85).....	70
Industrial Cooperation With Spain To Be Enhanced (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 15 Mar 85).....	71
Satellite Communications System Station Inaugurated (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 15 Mar 85).....	72
British Engineering Group Awarded Rural Electrification Contract (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Mar 85).....	73
Coal Reserves of Suralaya Power Plant Only 100,000 Tons (KOMPAS, 20 Dec 84).....	74

#### KIRIBATI

New Zealand Radio Discussion on Soviet Fishing Rights (Wellington Overseas Service, 27 Mar 85).....	76
--	----

#### MALAYSIA

Steel Complex Set for Start-up (Vong Nyam Ming; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 1 Mar 85).....	80
--	----

#### PHILIPPINES

Guerrillas Kill Mayor, Soldier in General Leyte (AFP, 1 Apr 85).....	81
Baguio Conditions Favor Drug Cultivation, Marketing (Marcia C. Rodriguez; BULLETIN TODAY, 25 Feb 85).....	82

## THAILAND

More Comment on PRC, CGDK Response to Border War (Various sources, various dates).....	83
Editorial Wants PRC 'Lesson', No ASEAN Military	83
Editorial on CGDK Defeat, ASEAN Response	84
Column on Pol Pot, by Chaiwat Yonpiam	85
Kriangsak Party MP Supports Athit	87
MP Opposes U.S. Depot	87
Socialist Asks PRC to Pressure SRV	88
Editorial Asks Partition of Cambodia	89
Labor Leader on Movement Problems, Prem Leadership, Economy (Ahmat Khamthetthong Interview; WIWAT, 9-15 Mar 85).....	91
VOFA on SRV 'Slander' on Refugees (Bangkok Voice of Free Asia, 28 Mar 85).....	102

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN on Security in Ho Chi Minh City (Le Huyen Thong; NHAN DAN, 4 Mar 85).....	104
Sabotage of Don Duong Power Line Reported (Hoang Kim Ngoc; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 7 Feb 85).....	108
New Training Program at Artillery Noncom School Praised (Dao Mong Lan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 7 Feb 85).....	110
Efficiency of Signal-Liaison, Border Defense Units Improved (NHAN DAN, 4 Mar 85).....	113
Gen Dam Quang Trung on Brotherhood Movement (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Mar 85).....	114

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Glorious Path of Great People of India (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 26 Jan 85).....	116
Ha Nam Ninh Aid to Udom Say in Past 5 Years Recapitulated (Vu Kiem; NHAN DAN, 2 Mar 85).....	119
Le Duan Congratulates Hungarian Counterpart (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Mar 85).....	122

CPV Greet's Panama People's Party Anniversary (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	123
CPV, State Leaders Greet Hungarian Anniversary (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	124
To Huu Attends Hungarian Envoy's Reception (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	125
Truong Chinh Receives Lao Party Delegation (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	126
Southeastern Cambodia Bids SRV Troops Farewell (VNA, 4 Apr 85).....	127
Lao Party Control Commission Delegation Leaves (VNA, 4 Apr 85).....	128
CPV Greet's Canadian Communist Party Congress (VNA, 4 Apr 85).....	129
Briefs	
French Job Training Cooperation	130
Hungarian Film Week	130
Greetings Extended New Greek President	130
GDR Raw Material Cooperation	130
Truong Chinh Greet's Senegal	130
Hungarian TV Equipment	131
Cambodians Visit Phu Khanh	131
OANA Congress in New Delhi	131

#### PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Party Anniversary Highlights Achievements (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 10 Jan 85).....	132
Ham Rong Celebrates Victory Over U.S. Air Force (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	134
Ho Chi Minh City Youth Join Production, Combat (VNA, 4 Apr 85).....	135
Pham Van Dong Speech on Doctors' Day--Part I (Pham Van Dong; Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Mar 85).....	136
NHAN DAN on Labor, Population Mobilization (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Mar 85).....	140
Truong Chinh Visits Hanoi Suburban District (VNA, 3 Apr 85).....	142

Briefs		143
Song Be Mass Motivation		
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE		
More Initiative for Consumer Goods Production Units		
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 25 Jan 85).....	144	
Increasing Savings Deposit Interest Rate		
(Le Van Loc; NHAN DAN, 10 Jan 85).....	146	
Briefs		150
Thai Binh Resettlers		
AGRICULTURE		
Increase in Rice-Subsidiary Crop Cultivation Areas Reported		
(NHAN DAN, 2 Mar 85).....	151	
Resolution on Improved Management of State Farms, Forests		
(NHAN DAN, 3 Mar 85).....	153	
High-Producing Rice Area Built, Afforestation Activated		
(NHAN DAN, 4 Mar 85).....	155	
Briefs		157
Mekong Delta Collectivization		157
Mekong Delta Increases Rice Output		157
Dac Lac Winter-Spring Rice		157
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION		
Briefs		158
Fertilizer Plant Raises Productivity		158
Local Industrial Sector's Output		
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS		
Review of Riverine Transportation on Cuu Long River		
(Le Phu Khai; NHAN DAN, 10 Jan 85).....	159	
Semi-Automatic Telephone Lines Link Hanoi, 17 Provinces		
(Nguyen Doan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 7 Feb 85).....	162	
Briefs		164
Luong Bridge Inaugurated		
BIOGRAPHIC		
NHAN DAN Obituary of Sapper Corps Commander		
(NHAN DAN, 11 Mar 85).....	165	

BURMA

# THAI PAPER ON BURMESE CP LINK WITH KMT FACTION

BK110235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai--An alliance has been formed between the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) and a faction of the Kuomintang (KMT) in an attempt to win back control of the narcotics trade along the Thai Burmese Border from the powerful Khun Sa-led Shan United Army [SUA] and the Thai Revolution Army [TRA].

A reliable military source said over the weekend that Lt Col Yang Khaising and Lt Col Li Suchong, both leaders of the KMT faction met Lt Tengmin and Capt Wui Suming, of the BCP at Pang Sang earlier this year and agreed to co-operate in the narcotics business and to try to win back control of the trade from the SUA and the TRA led by the one-armed Col Kon Choeng, alias Po Moheng.

Capt Wui Sueming is involved in transporting raw opium from Thailand to heroin refineries inside Burma, the source said.

The BCP is expected to benefit from the alliance because it will ensure regular supplies of opium for its refineries.

Under the agreement the KMT are expected to provide the BCP with ammunition and other supplies including chemicals needed for refining opium into heroin. In return the BCP will help drive the SUA and the TRA out of former KMT bases, the source said,

The KMT faction of about 500 armed men operate independently from other KMT forces who have been disarmed and are now loyal to the Thai Government.

In 1981 the SUA moved into border areas controlled by the faction and the BCP opposite Mae Ai, Fang and Chiang Dao districts of Chiang Mai. The SUA then formed an alliance with the TRA.

This defeat caused the KMT faction to move their refineries back into Thailand but they suffered a major setback last month when Thai and U.S. narcotic suppression units located a refinery and arrested General Lao Chu, who led the faction, seizing 54 kilograms of heroin and a number of war weapons in a village in Wiang Haeng sub-district of Chiang Mai.

This led to several clashes between Thai authorities and the faction and in one incident two Thai soldiers and four villagers were killed together with 15 KMT soldiers. Earlier this month, about 10 armed KMT soldiers held up and robbed two buses and two cars.

BURMA

THAI PAPER SAYS AMNESTY TO INCLUDE GEN TIN U

BK130756 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Brigadier-general Tin U, one-time heir apparent to Burmese strongman Ne Win, is expected to be among 600 political prisoners to be granted amnesty in Rangoon next month, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

Tin U, 57, jailed for life in 1983 for misusing state funds and property, will be released on 13 April along with a number of close aides, said the sources who recently returned from Rangoon.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the day of the release marks the celebration of the unveiling of a pagoda in Ne Win's honour.

The Burmese Embassy yesterday refused to comment, saying that they did not know anything about the amnesty.

Apart from Tin U, the former joint secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), former home and religious affairs minister Bo Ni, is also expected to be freed.

Both men were top officials of the much-feared Burmese intelligence service and, before their fall from power, were among the most trusted and powerful of Ne Win's inner circle.

The sources said that others expected to be released were former livestock breeding and fisheries minister Maj-Gen Tin Sein, former quartermaster-general Brig-Gen Myo Aung and Col Kan Nyunt, a former member of the National Intelligence Bureau supervisory committee.

While there is some uncertainty as to which pagoda is being built, well-informed diplomatic sources said yesterday that they believe the pagoda is in fact a chedi already completed in the compound of the famous Shwedagon Pagoda.

The sources said the Burmese Government has put a great deal of effort and attention into the chedi, called the Maha Wizaya Zedi.

Money for the chedi came from international donations, the sources said, adding that it will contain sacred items donated by the Sri Lankan Government.

The sources added that they "would not be surprised" if Ne Win did release political prisoners in April, which also coincides with the annual Water Festival.

However, they refused to comment on the expected release of Tin U.

Western diplomatic sources said yesterday that they had expected Tin U to remain in jail for a long period after his arrest in 1983.

Tin U was sentenced in mid-1983 to five life terms in prison while Bo Ni was jailed for three offences.

He was charged with misappropriating about US\$1,500 out of about \$25,000 in advances he had drawn for an official trip to London in January 1983.

Bo Ni and his son were also charged with the unauthorised import of an electronic organ. The third charge involved the misuse of funds advanced by the government for his wife's medical and living expenses while they were in London in 1985.

Maj-Gen Tin Sein, Brig-Gen Myo Aung and Col Kan Nyunt were found guilty of failing to make timely reports to relevant authorities about construction works and other measures they had taken under Tin U's orders.

CSO: 4200/747



BURMA

THAI PAPER REPORTS CLASHES WITH KAREN REBEL GROUP

BK180119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Tak--About 400 Karen rebels ambushed some 700 Burmese Government troops who were on their way to attack a Karen stronghold, a Karen military commander claimed yesterday.

Commander Tin Mon of the 6th Karen Regiment said a number of Burmese soldiers were killed in the ambush which took place about two kilometres west of the Tikerney camp opposite Ban Mae La Village in the Tha Song Yang District late last week.

He said the rebels decided to attack the Burmese troops who were advancing on their stronghold. The ambush forced Rangoon's forces to retreat to a nearby mountain, leaving only 150 men at the battlefront.

The Karen commander said the Burmese troops dragged away most of their casualties. He said the rebels found three bodies of Burmese soldiers and seized a number of weapons.

Burmese troops also shelled sporadically Maw Pokay rebel camp opposite Tha Song Yang District on Saturday night but no reports of casualties have been received.

A field report said that a new battle between the Burmese Government forces and the Karen rebels is shaping up in Maw Pokay in the next few days.

A separate report said a porter used by the Burmese Government forces was captured at Huai Pa Cho about one kilometre north of the district.

The man, identified as Yanabun, 40, reportedly claimed that he ran away from the troops and crossed the border into Thai territory because he could not tolerate hunger.

CSO: 4200/747

BURMA

KHUN SA LOSES TWO BASTIONS TO PA-O TRIBAL GROUP

BK220945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Mar 85 p 32

[Text] Mae Hong Son--Drug kingpin Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) has lost two of its strongholds at the Thai-Burmese border in battles with the communist-backed Pa-O tribal group, a military source said this morning.

The battles took place at Ban Na Mon and Doi Mai Hueng, opposite this northern Thai province, the source said.

Pa-O troops attacked SAU men in Ban Na Mon last Sunday afternoon and the battle continued until nightfall when the SAU men retreated from their stronghold, he said.

On Monday, the Pa-O group launched another attack and seized the SUA stronghold on Doi Mai Hueng after a five-hour battle, the source said.

Casualties on both sides were not known.

Ba Na Mon and Doi Mai Hueng were former Pa-O strongholds which were taken by the SUA some time ago.

The Pa-O is a left-leaning tribal group said to be supported by communist Chinese, the source said.

CSO: 4200/747

BURMA

THAI DAILY ON KHUN SA MERGER WITH TAI GROUP

BK300717 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Mar 85 p 3

[By Subin Khunkaeo "in Chiang Mai"]

[Text] Opium warlord Khun Sa's Shan United Army [SUA] and the Tai Revolutionary Council [TRC] under Mohein have merged into a new organisation called the United Tai Liberation Army [UTLA] the BANGKOK POST learned yesterday.

The formation of the UTLA confirms press reports that the SUA and the TRC--a relatively new group which emerged from the union between the Shan United Revolutionary Army and the Shan State Army recently--have decided to join forces.

Informed sources said the creation of the new organisation--described by its leadership as a nationalist, antinarcotic movement--took place last Tuesday in Pang Mai Sung, opposite Ban Piang Luang in Wiang Naeng Sub-district of Chiang Mai.

Pang Mai Sung, about four kilometres inside Burma, is the TRC headquarters, the sources said.

They said the pact signing ceremony was attended by about 150 people.

Khun Sa did not attend the meeting, and TRC leader Mohein was elected as chairman of the newly-formed organisation, they said.

The sources said the SUA was represented by Jao June Takorn, who was chosen deputy chairman of the UTLA.

But they said SUA representatives had told them that Khun Sa was expected to hold a high-ranking post in the new organisation.

Last year Mohein announced his decision to give up the drug trade and concentrate on fighting the Burmese Government to gain independence for the Shan State.

The UTLA also announced at the meeting on Tuesday that all their members would wash their hands of the drug trade, the sources said.

The SUA representatives said the groups decided to join forces because they had similar policies and because their union would put them in a better position to fight the Burmese, the sources added.

The SUA representatives also revealed that the UTLA would have about 20,000 armed men, 4,000 of whom were from the TRC.

The union also gives the UTLA control over a much wider area along the Thai-Burmese border opposite Thailand's northern provinces.

The sources said the SUA-TRC union was probably an attempt to improve their image, particularly that of Khun Sa and his men.

Khun Sa recently offered to help Thailand and the United States suppress drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle area.

But Thai authorities doubt the sincerity of his offer, saying that they cannot see how Khun Sa could continue his "war of independence" against the Burmese if he abandoned the lucrative drug trade, which, to date, has been his major source of income.

CSO: 4200/747

BURMA

THAI PAPER--KAREN REBEL MORTAR ATTACK ON MYAWADI KILLS 5

BK030747 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Mae Sot--Karen rebels launched a fierce mortar attack on Myawadi yesterday killing five Burmese civilians, wounding several others and causing a brief fire in the Burmese border town.

One Thai villager was also killed when Burmese mortars landed in his garlic field during the ensuing fighting which drove nearly 1,000 Burmese civilians across the Thai border to seek refuge.

Most of the Burmese killed were women and children hit by mortar shrapnel while boarding trucks to flee from the town.

Two houses in Myawadi reportedly caught fire during the heavy mid-day attack.

The Karen rebels, who attacked the town from two opposite sides, were reportedly from the Kawmura camp opposite Ban Wang Kaeo, which is north of Myawadi, and the Phalu camp opposite Tambon Mahawan in the south.

The assault on the town of 2,000 consisted mainly of mortar barrages, which prompted a four-hour mortar exchange.

Casualties on the Karen side are unknown. One of five Burmese mortar shells fired across the border landed in the garlic plantation of Takao Sakanoi, 33, killing him on the spot, local police said.

The heavy fighting also caused panic among Thai villagers at a market opposite Myawadi. More than half of them closed their shops and left for the safety of Mae Sot.

Thai district officials yesterday arranged a temporary shelter for Burmese refugees at a school about two kilometres away from the Moei River, which forms the border between Thailand and Burma.

Although the shooting had reportedly died down shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday, border sources described the situation as still tense.

CSO: 4200/747

BURMA

U NE WIN GREETES PEASANTS ON 1985 PEASANTS' DAY

BK021553 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 2 Mar 85

[2 March Burma Socialist Program Party Chairman U Ne Win's message to 1985 Peasants' Day Rallies--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed peasants and working people: I extend my joyous greetings to peasants on this auspicious day, which honors the peasantry. The Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] has established various levels of peasants' organizations in accordance with socialist democratic institutions. These peasants' organizations at various levels have accepted the leadership of the BSPP in organizing the peasantry to serve the interests of the state with a consolidated and united force.

While the peasants are actively and earnestly participating in national construction tasks, the peasants' organizations at various levels should strive relentlessly to enhance their leadership role and to render organizational work active and dynamic.

As the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is basically an agricultural country, agriculture constitutes the most important economic sector of the state. Progress and success in agricultural production will contribute to success in other economic sectors. Hence, it is essential for the agricultural production sector to strive toward self-sufficiency in local consumption, raw materials for industry, and production of more crops for expansion of exports.

The peasants are playing a major role in efforts on all fronts to develop the agricultural sector. Hence, it is essential that the peasants strive for success of the 1985-86 economic plan by increasing agricultural production.

It is essential to have peace and tranquillity in the country for the people who are carrying out tasks under the leadership of the BSPP to construct a socialist society. The entire mass of the peasantry are to participate actively with the people who are working hand in hand with the armed forces in eliminating the insurgent destructionists who are obstructing peace, tranquillity, and development in the country.

Peasants are strongly urged to carry out earnestly the political objectives to enhance the leadership role of the peasants' organizations at different levels

and render organizational work active and dynamic and to endeavor to increase agricultural production to ensure the success of the 1985-86 economic plan. The entire mass of the peasantry is strongly urged to take an active part in the elimination of insurgency.

CSO: 4211/46

22 April 1985

BURMA

## KACHIN, SHAN INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN FEBRUARY

BK111557 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Those members of insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been surrendering with their weapons at various armed forces camps. The following people surrendered 15-20 February: Private (Nanseng Nawng Cheng) of the insurgent Kachin 2d Brigade surrendered at the Waingmaw Army camp in the jurisdiction of the Northern Military Command and in the Eastern Military Command Areas Shan Insurgent Corporal (Maha) of 705th Battalion surrendered with a M-72 at the Kunhing-Hkolang Camp; Privates (Kya Hka), (Kya U), and (Kya Nu) of the Loimaw underground group surrendered at the (Megin) camp with an M-21 and a carbine; Private (Aik Kyuan) of the Shan Insurgent 201st Battalion gave up with an M-22 at the (Keng Long) camp in Ke-hsi region; Private (Dawna) of Shan Insurgent Mohein group's 116th Battalion surrendered at the Lang-Hko camp; Private (Bu Re) of the 2d column of the Karenni Insurgent group surrendered at the Loikaw camp; and (Kaw Hla Khin), revenue collector for the Pa-O "White Group" insurgents, surrendered at the Pinlaung camp.

CSO: 4211/46



BURMA

MORE INSURGENTS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER 25-27 FEBRUARY

BK140924 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings have surrendered with their weapons and ammunition at various military camps between 25 and 27 February.

In the Eastern Military Command, Private (Aik Aung) from the 4047th Battalion of the Burma Communist Party surrendered with an M-21 rifle at Ho-nang camp in Mong Sang. Privates (Aye Say) and (Ta Phu) from the Loimaw underground group surrendered along with one M-16 rifle and one carbine at a military camp in Mong Tung. Major (Ta Hein), a central committee member of White Pa-O "White Group" surrendered with a carbine at Ho-pong camp. Private (Aik Myit) from Pa-O insurgent (Amyi's) group surrendered along with one BA-72 rifle at (Wanklang) camp in Maukmai Township.

In the Northern Military Command, Sublieutenant (Bran Taung) from the Kachin insurgent group's 3d Brigade surrendered at Waingmaw camp, while Private (Ma An Pwe) alias (Ma Aye Myint) from the 2d Brigade surrendered at Hopin camp and Private (Tant Gunn) from the 1st Battalion surrendered at Bhamo camp. Private (Marin Naw) from the 11th Battalion surrendered at Namti camp.

In the Northeast Military Command, Private (Mar Tan) from the Kachin insurgent group's 1st Battalion surrendered at (Tongkwa) camp in Momeik.

In the Southeast Military Command, (Saw Po Krec), a village official from the Karen insurgent group surrendered along with one M-16 rifle in Thaton camp.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

INSURGENTS SURRENDER AT VARIOUS MILITARY COMMANDS

BK121726 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have realized their wrongdoings have been surrendering with their weapons and ammunition at various military camps between 21 and 24 February.

Private (Ba Uda) of the Shan insurgent 2,025th Battalion surrendered at (Pinpaw) camp in (Mong Lon) Village tract in the Northwest Military Command. In the Eastern Military Command, Unit Commander Aik Un, Deputy Unit Commander (Saw Li) and Medic (Savi) from the 6th Battalion of the Burma Communist Party's 768th Brigade surrendered at a camp in Mong Yang along with one M-20 pistol, one M-22 automatic rifle, and one hand grenade.

Private (Aik Li) from Shan insurgent Mohein group's 202d Battalion surrendered at a camp in Mong Pang. Company Commander (Ta Ai) from the 1st Battalion of the Pa-O (Akyu) insurgent group, Unit Commander (Maw Pe), and Privates (Aik Lu) and Maung Win surrendered at a camp in Ho-pong along with one .45 pistol, three M-16 rifles, one HK-33 rifle, and one walkie talkie.

In the Southeast Military Command, Private Maung Nge, alias Tun Wai, from the Karen insurgent (Menagaung Kyene) group surrendered along with one AK-47 at Belanu camp in Bilin township.

In the Northern Military Command, Private (La Byat Naw Hkam) from the Kachin insurgents' 2d Brigade surrendered at (Tanai) camp.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

RANGOON ON INSURGENTS' SURRENDER 28 FEBRUARY-3 MARCH

BK151057 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings surrendered along with weapons and ammunition at various military camps between 28 February and 3 March.

In the Northern Military Command, Private (Palu) from the Naga insurgent group surrendered at Ilkamti camp and Lance Corporal (Makhunja) from the headquarters of the Kachin insurgent group surrendered at Tanaing Camp.

In the Northeast Military Command, Medic (Tan Gon) alias (Than Naing) from the Burma Communist Party's [BCP] Northern Branch Hospital surrendered with one M-20 pistol at Mu-se-Mong Yu camp.

In the Central Military Command, Private (Saw Cho Cho) from the Karen insurgents' 9th battalion surrendered at Kyauktaga camp.

In the Southeast Military Command, Nurse (Ma Hninzi) from the Karen insurgents' Minthamee camp surrendered at Thengyaunggyi camp.

In the Eastern Military Command, Private (Saw Lein) from the BCP's (Maw Hpa) township military unit surrendered at (Sogo) camp. Communications Officer (San Kyaw Zaw) from the Pa-O "White Group" surrendered with one M-16 rifle at Namhkam camp. Sergeant (Sai Tint) and Private (Aik Kyin) from the Shan insurgents (?AIA) Group surrendered with a carbine at Tachileik camp. Private (Ai Pan Dok) from the 6th Battalion of the BCP's 768th Brigade surrendered with one M-14 rifle at Mong Yang camp.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

'INSURGENTS' SURRENDER TO MILITARY 4-8 MARCH

BK161426 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Mar 85 .

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been surrendering with weapons and ammunition at various military camps between 4 and 8 March.

In the Eastern Military Command, Privates (Ayu) and (Maw Tu) from a Lahu group that is under the influence of Burma Communist Party [BCP] surrendered with two M-22 rifles at Keng Tung camp. Private (Sai Lung) from the 583d Battalion of the Shan insurgents surrendered at Langhko camp.

Privates (Aik Mun) and (Auk Aung) from the BCP's 16th Battalion surrendered with one M-21 rifle and one M-12 rifle at Pahok camp. Sergeant (Tikilet) from the 2d Column of the Karenni insurgents surrendered with one M-16 rifle at Ywathit camp in Bawlake township. Privates (Aik Kan) and (Kyet Taw) from the BCP's 86th Battalion surrendered with one M-21 and one carbine at (Tong Ta) camp, while Private (Law Si) surrendered with two hand grenades at Mong Hkak camp.

Kyaw Aung, an officer in charge of collecting protection fees, from Pa-O "White Group" surrendered with a revolver at Pinlaung camp.

Private (Kyaing Kin) from the 6th Battalion of the BCP's 768th Brigade surrendered with a hand grenade at Mong Yu camp.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

KACHIN, PA-O, COMMUNIST INSURGENTS SURRENDER

BK191510 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings are continuing to surrender together with their weapons at various military camps. The following insurgents were reported to have surrendered in the 2d week of March.

In the Northern Military Command, Private (Deinpa Donan) of the Kachin insurgent group's 6th Battalion and Corporal (S. Ngazin) surrendered to the Mogaung military camp, Pvt (Phan Tawng Aye) of the 3d Battalion surrendered to the Myitkyina military camp, and Pvt (Matin Hkawbu) of the 251st Battalion surrendered to the Waingmaw military camp.

In the Southeast Military Command, Pvt (Hla Aung), alias (Rashin), of the Karen insurgent group's 101st Battalion, surrendered with an M-16 automatic rifle to the (Kyaungywa) camp in Ye township.

In the Eastern Military Command, Privates (Chit Tun) and (Chit Thein) in the Pa-O "White" insurgent group surrendered to the Nawngtaya military camp in Pinglaung township, bringing an M-16 rifle and a carbine.

A school teacher with the Burma Communist Party [BCP], (Kya U), who is the son of Kyaw Mya, BCP Central Committee member at the BCP headquarters, surrendered to the Mong Hsat military camp. Privates (Phaw Milli) and (Aik Li) of the (Me Hka) township military unit surrendered to the Pangkaw military camp.

Private (Aik Hka) of the Mohein insurgent group's 707th Battalion surrendered to the Lai-hka military camp with a carbine.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

INSURGENT-HELD ROAD REOPENS IN KAREN STATE

BK201514 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the opening of Hlaingbwe-Paingkyon Road in Hlaingbwe Township was held at 0800 on 16 March. Present at the opening ceremony were Colonel (Tha Htay), commander of tactical operations of the 66th Light Infantry Division Headquarters; armed forces personnel; the Karen State People's Council secretary; personnel from regional organs of power; heads of departmental officials in the state; Pa-an Township party and council officials; the Hlaingbwe Township party unit chairman; the township people's council chairman; chairmen and members of township organs of power; departmental officials; Lanzin youths; and more than 4,000 people from four wards in the town and from Daingbya, Kwanta, Kamawchu, and Kawhlaing Village tracts.

The Hlaingbwe-Paingkyon Road had remained closed to traffic for more than 30 years because of the harassment by Karen insurgents. Working people in the region are happy that they now can travel all year round peacefully and free from harassment.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

ANNUAL REPORT DETAILS MILITARY OPERATIONS

BK231430 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] The Army and Air Force have been launching military operations against the insurgents hand in hand with the indigenous working people, who have been giving their continuous cooperation and assistance. The military operations being carried out are Operation Zwe Ye Man in the Northern Military Command, Operation Ye Min Aung in the Northeast Military Command, Operation Lay Man Aung in the Eastern Military Command, and Operation Yan Taing Aung in the Southeast and Central Military Commands.

Between 24 March 1984 and 20 March 1985, a total of 3,014 battles, including 20 major battles, were fought, during which the Army suffered 566 dead and 1,195 wounded. Due to vigilant and active assistance from the people and bravery and outstanding combat ability of the Army personnel, 1,870 insurgents were killed and 506 were captured during the minor and major battles. In addition, 1 82-mm mortar, 4 60-mm mortars, 4 57-mm recoilless rifles, 1 3.5 launcher [not further identified], 1 M-18 antiaircraft gun, 1,241 assorted small arms, 1,409 magazines, 5,781 rounds of small arm ammunition, 509 rounds of heavy weapon ammunition, 815 mines, 622 hand grenades, 60 communication sets, 14 radios, and 19 assorted vehicles were seized. During the military operations, a total of 920 insurgents surrendered with 416 assorted arms.

Combat news on military operations against insurgents in various military commands will be further provided.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

# CLASHES WITH KACHIN, COMMUNIST REBELS REPORTED

BK241439 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 CMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] The armed forces, fighting hand in hand with the people, launched operations "Zwe Ye Mah" and "Ye Min Aung" against insurgents in the Northern and Northeastern Military Commands. Between 24 March 1984 and 20 March 1985, there were 7 major and 858 small-scale battles.

In the Northern Military Command, our columns blockaded and attacked the Kachin Insurgent (?2d) Brigade headquarters in (Gawrika) area, Kamaing Township, from 4 to 7 June last year. Three soldiers from our side laid down their lives for the country and three others were wounded. Fourteen insurgents were found dead and two were taken prisoner. A total of 15 assorted small arms, 20 magazines, and 85 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition were seized.

In the Northern Military Command, a combined force made up of armed forces units and Sawlaw Township party and council officials, people's police force, and people's militia units attacked the BCP [Burma Communist Party] camp in (Tangyaung) Village in Sawlaw Township on 4 August 1984. In this battle, one soldier gave up his life for the country. Three insurgents were found dead and five were captured. A total of 13 assorted small arms, 1,961 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition, and 15 magazines were seized.

On 24 September 1984, our column clashed with about 150 Kachin insurgents near (Donban) Village in Kamaing Township in the Northern Military Command region. In this battle, four armed forces personnel laid down their lives for the country and five others were wounded. Fifteen insurgents were found dead and 2 small arms, 17 rounds of small arms ammunition, 5 magazines, and 2 grenades were seized.

In the Northeastern Military Command, our columns were engaged in a fierce fight with about 400 BCP insurgents in Mong Ngawm area, Tangyan Township, from 11 to 23 May 1984. In this battle, five of our soldiers laid down their lives for the country and eight were wounded. A total of 79 BCP insurgents were found dead and 10 small arms, 12 magazines, 460 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition, and 2 grenades were seized.



On 14 May 1984, a column under the 99th Light Infantry Division clashed with about 30 BCP insurgents near (Hkache) Village in Mong Meik Township, Northeastern Military Command. Our side suffered no casualties. We seized 3 small arms, 1 signal gun, 15 rounds of small arms ammunition, 3 magazines, and 2 grenades. Seven insurgents were found dead.

On 10 June 1984, our column clashed with about 70 BCP insurgents in (Pawbaw Keng) mountain range, Kunlong township, in the Northeastern Military Command. Two soldiers from our side laid down their lives for the country and two were wounded. Seven insurgents were found dead and 3 small arms, 6 magazines, and 25 rounds of small arms ammunition were seized.

In the Northeastern Military Command, a column from the 99th Light Infantry Division headquarters fought an intense battle with about 200 Kachin and BCP insurgents at (Lawngthin) Village in Kutkai Township on 29 January 1985. Four soldiers from our side laid down their lives for the country and three were wounded. Eleven insurgents were found dead and 4 small arms, 176 rounds of small arms ammunition, 10 magazines, and 2 RPG shells were seized.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

# CLASHES IN EAST, SOUTHEASTERN COMMANDS REPORTED

BK260614 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The armed forces, fighting hand in hand with the people, launched operations Lay Man Aung and Yan Taing Aung in the Eastern and Southeastern Military Commands between 24 March 1984 and 20 March 1985. During this period, 13 major battles and 1,879 small-scale battles took place.

An army column clashed with about 50 Shan insurgents from the Mohein group in San Kelang region in Mong Pan of the Eastern Military Command on 21 April 1984. A soldier from our side laid down his life for the country while three others were wounded during the clash. Eight insurgents were found dead, 1 was captured, 3 assorted small arms, 404 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 5 magazines were captured.

A combined column of the armed forces and people's militia clashed with about 30 Burma Communist Party insurgents near (Hpanit) Village in Mong Nai Township in the Eastern Military Command on 10 May 1984. During the clash, 3 from our side were wounded while 20 BCP insurgents were found dead and 3 assorted small arms, 39 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition, 4 magazines, 4 hand grenades, and 6 mines were seized.

On 27 August 1984, our military column clashed with about 50 Shan insurgents from the Mohein group near (Na Wun Ywa) Village in Mong Pan Township in the Eastern Military Command. The armed forces suffered no casualties while 11 assorted small arms, 5 walkie talkies, 1 receiver, 750 rounds of small arms ammunition, 16 magazines, and 50 ticals [1 tical equals .036 pounds] of opium were seized and 10 insurgents were found dead.

On 6 September 1984, a column from the 55th Light Infantry Division headquarters clashed with about 100 insurgents from the BCP and Pao Red Group insurgents near (Mine) Village in Hsi-hseng Township in the Eastern Military Command. During the clash, 2 soldiers from our side laid down their lives and 5 were wounded, while 10 insurgents were found dead and 5 assorted small arms, 200 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 11 magazines were captured.

On 3 February, our military column clashed with about 30 Shan insurgents near (Kona) Village in (Kawhing) Township in the Eastern Military Command headquarters. During the clash, one of our soldiers was wounded while 9 insurgents were found dead and 5 small arms, 47 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 2 magazines, were captured.

On 28 September 1984, a military column from the 77th Light Infantry Division headquarters penetrated, attacked, and captured the BCP's (Panmuang) camp in Pang-yang Township in the Eastern Military Command. During the operation, 3 of our soldiers were wounded while 16 insurgents were found dead and 7 small arms, 90 rounds of small arms ammunition, 12 magazines, and 6 high explosive shells for heavy weapons were captured.

On 22 July 1984, our military column clashed with about 50 Lahu insurgents--lackeys of BCP insurgents--in Mong Nim region in Mong Hsat Township in the Eastern Military Command. During the clash, one of our soldiers laid down his life for the country while 9 insurgents were found dead and 6 small arms, 101 rounds of small arms, 3 magazines, 8 high explosive shells for heavy weapons, and 2 mines were captured.

On 17 September 1984, our military column clashed with about 20 BCP insurgents near (Nahu) Village in Keng Tung Township in the Eastern Military Command. During the clash, 2 of our soldiers laid down their lives for the country while 10 insurgents were found dead and 9 small arms, 384 rounds of small arms ammunition, 11 magazines, and 3 hand grenades were captured.

On 2 December 1984, our military column clashed with about 100 opium trafficking BCP insurgents near (Mongyin) Village in Keng Tung Township in the Eastern Military Command. During the clash, one of our soldiers was wounded while 9 insurgents were found dead and 7 small arms, 13 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of opium, 144 rounds of small arms ammunition, 7 magazines, and 1 mine were captured.

On 5 May 1984, our military column clashed with about 150 Karen insurgents near Payathonzu in Ye Township in the Southeastern Military Command. During the clash, one of our soldiers laid down his life for the country and 4 others were wounded, while 6 insurgents were found dead and 1 small arm, 15 rounds of small arms ammunition, 1 magazine, 16 assorted motor vehicles, 1 walkie talkie, and 6 mines were captured.

Between 9 and 12 May 1984, our military columns pursued about 100 Karen insurgents who entered (Naungkala) and (Kyinshin) Villages in Thaton Township in the Southeastern Military Command, resulting in several clashes. During the clashes, 5 of our soldiers were wounded while 10 insurgents were found dead and 5 small arms, 138 small arms ammunition, 7 magazines, 1 hand grenade, 1 rocket launcher, and 3 mines were captured.

On 5 October 1984, about 100 Karen insurgents attacked our military unit in Minhla Region in Myawadi Township in the Southeastern Military Command. The attack resulted in a fierce battle during which one of our soldiers laid down his life for the country, 3 were wounded, while 7 insurgents were found dead and 1 57-mm recoilless rifle, 6 assorted small arms, 20 high explosives shells for heavy weapons, 108 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 4 magazines were captured.

In the last of casualties given by the various military command headquarters, the number of wounded on the insurgent side were not included. Only the dead counted by the armed forces were mentioned. According to reports, the number of casualties on the insurgent side was much higher than announced.

BURMA

BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 13TH MEETING

BK141436 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The 13th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened at 0900 this morning in the Central Conference Hall in the Presidential Compound on Ahlone Road. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting while Secretary U Win Maung officiated as secretary of the meeting.

After the 13th meeting of the central committee was declared opened and valid BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the report of the Central Executive Committee. Next, U Ba Thaw, secretary of the Party Work Inspection Committee, submitted the report of the Party Work Inspection Committee and U Khin Aye, secretary of the Party Discipline Committee, submitted the report of the Party Discipline Committee.

Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitted the report on the budget estimate of the BSPP for 1985-86 fiscal year, income, ordinary expenditure, and capital expenditure. The report was discussed and endorsed by the Central Committee members. Next, U Thaung Dan, secretary of the Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee, submitted the matter on decision on the appeal cases. The central committee members cast their votes on the matter.

The meeting was briefly adjourned after the central committee members voted on amendments to procedural rules in the party constitution submitted by Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin.

When the meeting resumed, the Central Committee members voted on amendments to organization and responsibilities of party units submitted by Secretary U Thein Ngwe. Next, the central committee members voted on amendments to organization and responsibilities of party organizations in the armed forces submitted by Secretary U Than Hlaing.

The Central Committee members then voted on amendments to the Lanzin Youth Constitution during the organizational period which were submitted by Secretary U Htwe Han and amendments to procedural rules in the Lanzin Youth Constitution during the organizational period which were submitted by Secretary U Thein Ngwe.

The 1st day session of the 13th meeting of the BSPP ended in the afternoon after Central Committee members Colonel Hla Maw, U Gaik Tar No, U Kyaw Aye, U Taik Kywe, U San Lin, U Kyaw Maung, and U Tommy Han discussed the reports submitted by the Central Executive Committee, the Party Work Inspection Committee, and the party discipline committee.

CSO: 4211/46

BURMA

VOPE REPORTS GOVERNMENT TROOPS' ATROCITIES

BK151335 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT  
14 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "The Real Meaning of the Military Government's Pledge To Uproot and Eliminate Insurgents"]

[Text] During ceremonies on major occasions and important days, the military government repeatedly parrots the line about the so-called three political objectives. Some of these so-called political objectives may change, but uprooting and eliminating the insurgents remains a persistent theme.

What is the real meaning of this objective to uproot and eliminate insurgents so ballyhooed by the military government? Here are some events which reveal the real meaning of this objective being so actively implemented by the military government.

In August 1984, the military government drew up and implemented a military campaign called "Operation Loi-Hke." The operation was so-called because the planned offensive was aimed at Loi-Hke region located south of Hsipaw. The operation was to be directed by the 77th Division's 771st Tactical Command based in Ke-hsi Township.

The regiments under the 771st Tactical Command---101st Light Infantry Regiment, 102d Light Infantry Regiment, 105th Light Infantry Regiment, and 2d Infantry Regiment---were to join the 33d Infantry Regiment from the Northeast Military Command. Thus, a total of five mercenary regiments were to participate in this military operation.

The 101st Light Infantry Regiment arrived in (Tonglaw-mani) on 2 August 1984 and surrounded Loi-Hke range from the north through (Hokho) and (Minghke). Once the 101st Light Infantry Regiment had established a camp in (Wang Pang), the 2d Infantry Regiment entered (Meintung) and (Wan Nawngkwin) through Ke-hsi and covered Loi-Hke from the west and south. The 33d Infantry Regiment forcibly recruited local people from Tangyan and (Meinye) and entered (Wan Maw) Village in two columns from (Wan Pa) and (Wan Pong). Loi-Hke range was thus effectively sealed off on the east and the southeast.

The 102d Light Infantry Regiment and the 33d Infantry Regiment merged in (Ponmyan) Village and started their military operation. The true nature of

the mercenary troops emerged once they had established themselves in (Wan Iiso), (Wan Nawng), (Meinla), (Pon Liang), and (Wan Pang) areas to block off the Loi-Iike range. It also revealed against whom the mercenary army launched Operation Loi-Iike.

Just witness the actions of the military government troops carried out under the name of a military operation. Soon after the 33d Infantry Regiment and the 102d Light Infantry Regiment had set up their camp in (Ponmyan) Village, they arrested and interrogated mothers and women in the village. Despite beatings during the interrogation, the women did not give any answers. The mercenaries then proceeded to loot the whole village of (Ponmyan) for not giving information. They burned down and destroyed homes and shot and killed at random people and animals. As a result, (Ponmyan) Village lost 5 cattle, 21 baskets of rice, 57 baskets of paddy, and miscellaneous household items worth a total of kyat 62,632.

On 15 August, (Can Aung Than), a villager, was executed. They looted and destroyed 5 cattle, 123 baskets of paddy, and 36 baskets of rice from (Wan Pang) region.

On 22 August, a military column led by mercenary Major (Maung Nyo) shot and killed (Chan Auan), a villager from (Hmainglon) Village. About the same time, they killed and ate 4 cattle and 12 pigs and confiscated 54 baskets of rice, 55 baskets of paddy, and household items worth kyat 20,255 from (Wan Nawng) region.

On 18 August, they executed (San Su), a Paluang national, in (Loi Ngai) Village, and beat to death an old man named (Long Ikam) in (Wan Na) Village.

The 33d Infantry Regiment is most likely to be honored by the military government for the deeds it carried out under the banner of Operation Loi-Iike. The regiment carried out its most despicable acts throughout the duration of this military operation.

The behavior of the 33d Infantry Regiment was such that at the start of the operation, it had sold all the military government rations by the time it reached (Wan Pong) camp and (Kantauk) market and village. It obtained supplies during the course of the operation by looting the people. It forcibly confiscated any goods that took its fancy.

On 24 September, it executed a villager from (Wakhaing), (Lon Yana). The next day, it robbed 6 Kyat weight of gold and Kyat 4,500 from the house of an old lady, (Naing Pein), in (Wakhaing) Village. Hence, the people fittingly referred to the 33d Infantry Regiment as a bandit army.

The story of the despicable behavior of the 33d Infantry Regiment goes on. At about 1600 on 27 August, the 33d Infantry Regiment, which was furious at not being able to obtain information, food, and drinks, casually fired 15 salvos of 3-inch mortar into (Warpo) and (Nahkwe) Villages for no apparent reason.

Operation Loi-Iike of the military government's mercenary 77th Division netted a total of 13 cattle, 12 pigs, 151 baskets of rice, 253 baskets of paddy, and kyat 111,387 worth of household items. No military equipment, not even a shell, was seized. Furthermore, five members of the village community were executed and five women were arrested and taken to the office of the Tactical Command at Ke-hsi. None of them could be described as a member of an armed force and none of them could be passed as a prisoner of war. Despite this, the military government will no doubt call the whole thing a military victory. They will be welcomed and honored as a victorious people's armed forces.

These true events clearly reveal the meaning of the military government's pledge to uproot and eliminate insurgents and show whom the mercenary army is uprooting and eliminating.

CSO: 4211/46



BURMA

VOPB MARKS 37TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

BK290331 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "In Honor of the 37th Anniversary of the People's Democratic Armed Revolution"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the resistance movement against the Japanese fascists falls on 27 March 1985, while the 37th anniversary of the people's democratic armed revolution falls on 28 March. It is a remarkable coincidence that anniversaries of the two revolutions fall in close succession.

The Burma Communist Party [BCP] did not deliberately select 28 March as the day to launch an armed revolution. It was selected by the AFPFL [Antifascist People's Freedom League] government. The BCP was peacefully observing the 3d anniversary of the resistance movement against Japanese fascists in various towns and districts 37 years ago on 27 March 1948. It never occurred to us that the AFPFL government would launch an anticommunist, reactionary civil war the next day. Exercising its basic democratic rights earned during the people's struggle, the BCP was informing the people of the betrayal of the revolution by the AFPFL rightist gang and of criticism of the Nu-Atlee agreement. It was also explained that the Burmese people's democratic mission for anti-imperialist and antifuedal-landlordism struggles was not complete. Observance of the 3d anniversary of the resistance against Japanese fascists ended peacefully.

During that time, the AFPFL was scheming to wage a reactionary civil war. Its conscience was not clear, for it betrayed Burma's unfinished democratic revolution when it reached a compromise with the British imperialists. It was furious at the communists, who were exposing their action. The Socialist Party members, who formed the major force in the AFPFL's rightist gang, demonstrated their anger by smashing newspaper houses and overturning printing blocks. Why were they angry to the extent of smashing up defenseless private newspaper houses?

An immediate cause for their action was an exposure on the personal conduct of one of their leaders. They were angry because the truth hurt. A significant point here was their thug-like behavior in trying to abrogate the freedom of writing and publication and freedom of the press. They resorted to such thug-like behavior because they did not dare go to the extent of promulgating

laws to ban the freedom of press to publish and distribute. Another motive behind this action was to set an example to intimidate the progressive organizations, including the Communist Party. They probably believed that such an action would scare the communists.

The AFPFL government began engaging in an anticommunist and antipeople campaign after it joined the governor's executive council following the 1946 mass uprising. It tried to intimidate the people in opposition, especially the communists, through the method of burning villages and secret executions of individuals. It became very offended when criticism was leveled against its acts of betrayal, which served the imperialist interests, and its mistreatment of its own army. It resorted to force in stifling any opposition. The AFPFL was responsible for reducing villages to ashes and for frequent killings of communists and progressive people.

The reactionary government became more brazen and blatant in its actions once the reactionary civil war was launched. Hundreds of people were killed, whole villages and districts were burned and destroyed, and both married and unmarried women were raped. When it was realized that the mercenary army alone could not sufficiently carry out these crimes, various forms of defense forces, such as the Levies force, the Pyusawhti force, guerrilla warfare units, and the Kyantkhaingye volunteer force were formed to carry out anticommunist and antipeople activities. Massacres were occasionally committed in the areas under their control, such as Tennasserim Division's Sitaung Aing massacre, Arakan State's Tawpanzin Village massacre, Ngazun massacre, Minhla massacre, and Mergui's Ma Po massacre. Such were the actions taken during the AFPFL government era, in which there was bourgeois parliamentary democracy.

More massacres were committed on a larger scale under the single party dictatorship of the military government. Starting with the students massacre of 7 July 1962, the largest massacres in Burma's recent history were committed during 1974, 1975, and 1976 against monks, workers, students and urban poor.

The reactionary governments waged a reactionary civil war, staged mass arrests, and committed massacres because they do not dare to and would not like to give democratic rights to the people and opposition, especially the Communist Party. They do not dare to and would not like to give democratic rights because they do not like to subject their reactionary ideology, line, and policies to criticism. They rely on all sorts of imperialists, preserve feudal-landlordism as much as possible, and promote the growth of bureaucratic capitalism. They ban democracy because they are afraid it might bare their true nature. They do not want to reveal that they are the cause of suffering and hardship of the majority of the people and that they are the number one culprit behind the people's suffering and hardship.

They started the reactionary civil war and have waged and are still waging this reactionary civil war. Under these circumstances, to further advance the people's democratic revolution, we must keep the armed struggle as the main form of struggle and integrate it with other forms of struggle directly or indirectly. So long as the reactionary government wages the reactionary civil war, the BCP must wage a just, defensive war. We must strive to overcome obstacles on the path of Burma's people's democratic revolution and march steadfastly forward until final victory is achieved.

BURMA

BRIEFS

IRANIAN ENVOY NAMED--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have agreed to the appointment of His Excellency Dr Ebrahim Behnam Dehkordy as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 Mar 85 p 1 BK]

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR APPOINTED--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have agreed to the appointment of Major General Soeharto Partoatmodjo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in succession to His Excellency Mr Asnawi Mangku Alam. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Mar 85 p 1 BK]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have agreed to the appointment of Mr Halit Cuvener as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Feb 85 p 1 BK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Than Tun, director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Mar 85 p 8 BK]

MYAWADI REPORTEDLY 'CLOSED' FOR CENSUS--Mae Sot--The Burmese authorities have closed the town of Myawadi which is across the border from here for one month since last Monday in order to take a population census for the upcoming elections. Thais and Burmese have been forbidden from entering and leaving the town. This and the fighting in the Karen rebel territory has disrupted the cross-border trade with Thai merchants, who now go to Mae Sarieng District of Mae Hong Son Province to sell their goods across the Salween River. A border source said yesterday that about 300 women, children and old people were evacuated from Wangkha Market across the river north of here and temporarily settled at Huai Kalok Village on the Thai side as fierce fighting raged for the second day with Burmese forces pounding the rebel camp with artillery fire. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 85 p 5 BK]

KAREN REBEL AREA ATTACK REPORTED--Tak--At least four Karen soldiers and two civilians were killed when Burmese forces shelled a Karen-controlled black market near Moei River opposite Ban Wang Kha in Mae Ramat District early yesterday morning. The shelling reportedly sent more than 300 Karen civilians fleeing across the river to Thailand. Thai forces were put on alert in the area opposite the scene of the attack and were instructed to repatriate the Karens after the shelling subsided. Heavy fighting was also reported near the Karen base at Maw Pokay opposite Tha Song Yang District all day Tuesday. The fighting reportedly raged on until early yesterday morning. At least three Karen fighters were killed and five others wounded in the 20-hour fighting. The bodies of five Burmese soldiers were found near the scene of the clash. Thai civilians living along the border near the fighting were moved further inland. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Mar 85 p 5 BK]

BORDER CLOSURE AFTER KAREN ATTACK--Tak--The Thai-Burmese border area between Mae Sot District and Burma's Myawadi township was closed yesterday for an indefinite period after Karen rebels bombarded the Burmese township with mortars in revenge for what they described as atrocities committed by Burmese troops at Karen villages, a report said. According to the report, several Burmese civilians were killed and wounded in the fierce four-hour attack by the Karen rebels. The assault lasted until 4 p.m. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

REBELS SURRENDER TO MILITARY--Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings are continued to surrender at various military camps. The following insurgents were reported to have surrendered in the 1st week of March. In the Northern Military Command, Private (Ladao) of the 251st Battalion and Privates (Yein), alias (Zaw Lin), and (Nagaya Si) of the 3d Battalion surrendered to the Waingmaw camp; Privates (Lazun Tulun) and (Phawdaw Bokkar) of the 1st Battalion to the Bhamo military camp; and Corporal (Ma Hkaw Myaw) of the Central Military Headquarters to the Myitkyina military camp. All of them belonged to the Kachin insurgent group. In the Northeastern Military command, Private (Kun Phan), alias (Mabran), of the Burma Communist Party's (?Mong Si) Township military unit, surrendered at Manhpaaka military camp of Kutkai Township. Lance Corporal (Labantan) of the Kachin insurgent group's 2d Battalion surrendered to the Kutkai camp. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Mar 85 BK]

REBEL-SUPPORTED 'BANDIT GANG' CAPTURED--Acting under orders from the Karen insurgent group's 1st Brigade to obtain 100,000 kyat within a year through robbery with the arms supplied to them, bandit gang leader (Kyaw Thi) and four of his accomplices had been going around (Yinmadwin), Kyaukyedwin, and Sakangyi Villages in Thaton Township to commit robberies. Through information provided by responsible people and through a concerted effort by the army and the people's police force, the gang was arrested together with weapons used in committing robbery--2 M-22 automatic rifles, 4 M-22 magazines, 120 rounds of M-22 ammunition, an M-72 grenade launcher, 2 U.S.-made grenades, and a 36-mm grenade--at Tada-u Village in Thaton Township. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Mar 85 BK]

PEOPLE'S ARMY, KIA COMBAT NEWS--Combat news from a combined unit of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 16 and 19 February, a small combined unit of the People's Army and the KIA attacked the military government's mercenary 12th Infantry Regiment at Panghka and Loi-hkam, located north of (Sin-u) and (Tongkwa) and south of Bhamo. The attack seriously wounded three enemy soldiers. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 2 Mar 85 BK]

VOPE CARRIES KUTKAI COMBAT NEWS--Combat news: On 6 March, a small People's Army unit attacked mercenaries from the 75th Infantry Regiment on Namhpakka-Kutkai Road, killing an enemy corporal. A collapsible mortar was seized from the enemy. Combat news from the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 12 February, an attack conducted by a small SSA unit in (Nanayaw) killed a mercenary sergeant and four others. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 23 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4211/46

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH ON LAST WEEK'S MILITARY ACTIVITIES

BK051033 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the "Roundup of Past Week's Alient Events" Program]

[Text] Last week, units of our revolutionary armed forces continued to sweep up the enemies both along the border and inside the country and scored good results.

Between 23 and 30 March, along the border [words indistinct] we put out of action 143 enemy soldiers of all stripes. Fifty three misled persons surrendered to the revolutionary authorities, and 55 others were taken prisoner while attempting to commit crimes against the people.

In isolated areas of Battambang Province, the provincial revolutionary armed forces put out of action 23 enemy elements, including 12 who surrendered. On 20 March, militiamen, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, launched operations against the enemies in Siem Reap Province. Upon encountering the enemies hiding in that region, we killed nine on the spot and seized a 60-mm mortar and two hand grenades.

On 22 March, a group of enemy soldiers hiding in a deep jungle northeast of Kompong Chhnang Province was ambushed by our forces which took seven prisoners. On 25 March, a small force from unit 8 killed 3 enemy soldiers 20 km south of Phnum Thom. We also seized 2 AK's, 500 rounds of ammunition, 100 mines, and some food supplies. On the same day, forces in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, launched an operation against the enemies 7 km north of Tang Krasang and killed two bandits. Between 19 and 24 March, southwest of Ta Sanh, we killed 17 bandits and seized 13 weapons.

Inside the country, despite their slanders and psychological warfare to create insecurity in some rural areas, the bandits did not escape the vigilance of our revolutionary forces, state authorities, and people. Last week, we took 92 prisoners in these rural areas. This is evidence of the revolutionary vigilance of our army and people.

CSO: 4212/58

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25-31 MARCH

[Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carry the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 25-31 March:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 28 March reports that between the end of January and 20 March, the Agriculture Ministry's mobile tractor units helped people till over 12,600 hectares of land throughout the country. In another report, broadcast at 1330 GMT on 30 March, the radio says that by the end of March, over 24 percent of the plan for paddy purchases from peasants had been met, with Battambang provincial authorities buying over 24,200 metric tons of paddy from peasants.

Takeo Province: At 0430 GMT on 25 March, the radio reports that over the 30,800 hectares of dry-season rice, including over 10,000 hectares of IR-36 rice strain, were planted in the province and adds that by mid-March, more than 4,600 hectares of rainy-season rice had been harvested. According to another report, broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 28 March peasants in Prey Kabbas District had sold 450 metric tons of paddy rice to the state by 18 March.

Kandal Province: At 0430 GMT on 29 March, the radio reports that by mid-March, peasants in Lvea Em District had transplanted more than 1,780 hectares of various types of rice, including 1,200 hectares of IR-36 rice. More than 250 hectares of rice were harvested with an average yield of more than 3 metric tons per hectare, the report adds. According to SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 27 March, peasants in Kien Svay District have so far planted 2,300 hectares of rice or 50 percent of the current dry-season plan, 220 hectares of beans, 290 hectares of tobacco, 50 hectares of sugar cane, and more than 460 hectares of other crops.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 29 March reports that in Kompong Leng District, by the beginning of March, 920 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted and adds that during the same period, peasants in Kompong Tralach District had transplanted 1,900 hectares of rice and raised seedlings on 400 hectares.

Prey Veng Province: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 31 March, during this dry season, peasants in Peam Chor District sowed more than 300 hectares of various types of rice; transplanted over 1,600 hectares of rice; and planted over 300 hectares of corn, over 1,900 hectares of beans, 50 hectares of peanuts, 90" hectares of tobacco, and 150 hectares of vegetables. At 1125 GMT on 31 March, SPK in French reports that by mid-March, peasants in the province had transplanted 21,000 hectares of the 32,500 hectares of rice planted for this season and planted 860 hectares of corn, 58 hectares of cassava, 79 hectares of sweet potatoes, 3,140 hectares of beans, 452 hectares of peanuts, 81 hectares of sesame, 255 hectares of tobacco, 360 hectares of lotus, and 320 hectares of vegetables.

Kampot Province: At 0430 GMT on 31 March, the radio reports that by the end of February, peasants in Chhuk District had sold almost 2,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, or over 75 percent of plan.

Kompong Thom Province: At 1111 GMT on 27 March, SPK in English reports that in February, 370 metric tons of fish were caught; most of the catch was sold fresh to the population and the rest transformed into 9 metric tons of dried fish, 22 metric tons of smoked fish, and 18 metric tons of fish paste. The reports adds that by the end of February, peasants in the province had sold 2,180 metric tons of surplus rice to the state.

Kompong Cham Province: According to SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 27 March, by the end of last month, peasants in Kroch Chhma District had harvested 70 percent of the rice planted. The reports adds that during the same period, 1,640 hectares of tobacco and hundreds of hectares of other crops were planted.

CSO: 4212/58



CAMBODIA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

701 SRV Casualties

BK020206 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] On Pailin battlefield, on 23 March, the Vietnamese enemy sent 7,000 soldiers supported by artillery pieces of all calibers to attempt to seize (Phnum Savan) from us. However, they were routed by our forces. On 28, 29, and 30 March, the routed Vietnamese soldiers with artillery pieces of all calibers again attempted to attack us. But they were repulsed and forced to flee back in disarray. We killed 362 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander, and wounded 339 others for a total of 701 enemy casualties. We destroyed 240 assorted weapons and some war materiel.

27 Tanks Destroyed

BK030036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] On 26 March, our national army and guerrillas launched a three-pronged attack on Oudong District town, more than 30 km from Phnom Penh, in Kompong Speu Province. The first prong attacked a Vietnamese battalion in charge of construction at Krang Ponley. The second prong was directed at the Oudong District office and (Veang Chas) commune office. The third prong attacked the Oudong marketplace. After a 20-minute fight, we totally smashed the Oudong District town. As a result:

We killed 20 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded many others. We destroyed 110 assorted weapons, 150 small trenches, 50 large trenches, 110 barracks, 30 barrels of engine oil, 1 gasoline depot with 10,000-liter capacity, 1 weapons depot, 1 TNT dump, 1 ammunition dump, 1 paddy warehouse, 1 rice storage, 3 rice milling machines, 2 power generators, 1 district office, 2 commune offices, 27 tanks, 18 trucks, 3 Caterpillars, 2 tractors, and a large quantity of war materiel. We seized 50 assorted weapons, a large quantity of assorted ammunition, 1 map, and some war materiel.

On the same day, the Vietnamese soldiers at Longvek position moved out to help their colleagues. They ran into our ambush. We killed three of them and wounded five others. The survivors fled back to Longvek position.

#### Youths Join Resistance Forces

BK290238 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] On 7 March, six youths fled from Phnom Penh to our Democratic Kampuchean zone to escape the Vietnamese draft. The youths said currently the Vietnamese enemy is intensifying its draft more than in previous years. They said in Phnom Penh the Vietnamese are currently bringing in increasing numbers of Vietnamese nationals. The new arrivals have the right to control Khmer people; they have the power to arrest Khmer people or take them anywhere. Khmer people in general are suffering at the hands of the Vietnamese.

#### Four People Arrested in Kompong Cham

BK040208 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] On 29 March, in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers forced people to transport rice and ammunition to a secret warehouse. Upon arriving, four people were arrested and taken away; one of them escaped. All the cattle and oxcarts were taken by the Vietnamese.

#### 18 Soviet Advisers Killed 27 March

BK040048 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] On 27 March, we ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese truck east of Kompong Seila on Koh Kong Kraom battlefield [Koh Kong Province]. We killed all the passengers on board, including 18 Soviet advisers.

#### SRV Convoy Ambushed

BK080203 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] On 4 April, we ambushed 15 Vietnamese trucks leaving (Chrak Prea) to the west on Leach battlefield [Pursat Province]. Two trucks were destroyed; four Vietnamese soldiers inside the trucks were killed and six others wounded. We also destroyed four AK's and all the materiel inside the trucks.

### Battle Casualty Figures

BK040206 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Apr 85

[March battle results from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 356 Vietnamese soldiers  
killed and 338 wounded. Total: 694 casualties.

2. Leach battlefield: 173 killed and 188 wounded. Total: 361 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 436 killed and 420 wounded. Total: 856 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 339 killed and 462 wounded. Total: 801 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 171 killed and 135 wounded. Total:  
306 casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 110 killed and 141 wounded. Total:  
251 casualties.

7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 158 killed and 120 wounded. Total:  
278 casualties.

8. Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield: 96 killed and 109 wounded. Total:  
205 casualties.

9. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 315 killed and 360 wounded.  
Total: 675 casualties.

10. Moun-g-Pursat battlefield: 241 killed and 257 wounded. Total: 498  
casualties.

11. Western battlefield: 168 killed and 176 wounded. total: 344 casualties.

12. Southwestern battlefield: 149 killed and 167 wounded. Total: 316  
casualties.

13. Northeast Eastern battlefield: 151 killed and 103 wounded. Total:  
254 casualties.

In sum, we killed 2,863 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 2,976 others,  
for a total of 5,839 casualties.

### Two Villages 'Liberated'

BK061058 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] On 1 April, we attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Anlung Snok in Svay commune, Kompong Siem District [Kompong Cham Province]. We killed two and wounded three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed an AK, an RPD, a ricemill, and some materiel. We liberated two villages: Anlung Snok and Ampil Kranhanh.

### 13 Villages in Battambang 'Liberated'

BK070228 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] On 2 April, our forces launched a 2-pronged attack on the Vietnamese township of Chheuteal in Sisophon District, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, Battambang Province. The first prong attacked the Chheuteal commune office while the second prong was directed at Chheuteal township. After fighting for 20 minutes, we totally liberated this township. We killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 12 others. We destroyed a commune office, two rice milling machines, and some war materiel. We liberated 13 villages, namely: Phum Thmat Pong, Khsach Povy, Rumchek, Chheuteal, Chamka Kroch, Khna, (Kampeu Ha), Kompong Chhlang, Kompong Sramar, Kompong Sre, Tuol O Sralau, (En Trachit), and Bot Sala.

### Battle Reports for 29 Mar-4 Apr

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 29 March-4 April:

At 2315 GMT on 29 March, VONADK reports that between 12 and 28 March DK forces on Siem Ta, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Moung-Pursat, Leach, Kompong Thom, south Battambang, north Battambang, and south Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 181 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 89 assorted weapons, 60 trenches, 15 military barracks, 2 commune offices, 5 trucks, 55 motorboats, 70 boats, and a large quantity of materiel; cut 99 portions of railway tracks for a total of 1,510 meters; seized 12 guns, 2 radios, and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated a township and 8 villages in Muk Kampul District, Kandal Province.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 29 March reports that between 17 and 22 March DK forces on Tonle Sap and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 183 Vietnamese

soldiers; destroyed 36 weapons, a ricemill, 30 trenches, 7 barracks, a commune office, and a quantity of materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel; and liberated 7 villages in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province.

At 2315 GMT on 30 March, VONADK broadcast a report saying that between 21 and 28 March, DK forces on Samlot, Leach, Ratanakiri, Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Chhelp battlefields killed or wounded 112 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and materiel; and seized some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 31 March reports that between 18 and 30 March, DK forces on Leach, Koh Kong, Siem Ta, south Sisophon, north Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 168 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 19 assorted weapons, 2 commune offices, 4 trucks, a ricemill, and a quantity of war materiel; cut 31 sections of railroad tracks totaling 768 meters; seized 11 weapons, a truck, and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 8 villages in Kampong Thom Province.

At 2330 GMT on 31 March, VODK says that between 3 and 28 March, DK forces on Kampot, Kompong Speu, Leach, Samlot, Kratie, Chhep, and Ratanakiri battlefields killed or wounded 112 Vietnamese soldiers; and destroyed 3 trucks and some weapons and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 April reports that between 20 and 29 March, DK forces on Chhep and Kompong Thom battlefields killed 399 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 386 others; destroyed 299 assorted weapons, 30 graders, 4 trucks, a motorboat, a commune office, 6 barracks, 6 trenches, a warehouse, 5 barrels of engine oil, and some materiel; and seized 12 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 April, between 20 and 30 March, DK forces on south Sisophon, Pailin, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 79 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 110 assorted weapons, 27 tanks, 18 trucks, 3 Caterpillars, 2 tractors, 30 barrels of engine oil, a gasoline depot capable of storing 10,000 liters, a motorboat, a district office, 2 commune offices, 200 large and small trenches, 110 barracks, a weapon depot, a TNT powder depot, an ammunition dump, a rice depot, a paddy warehouse, 3 ricemills, 2 generators, and some materiel; and seized 50 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 April reports that between 15 March and 2 April, DK forces on Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Siem Ta, Kompong Thom, Chhep, MOUNG-Pursat, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhang, south Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields killed or wounded 160 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a commune office, 4 barracks, 3 trenches, and seized some weapons and ammunition.

According to a report carried by VODK at 2330 GMT on 3 April, between 20 and 31 March, DK forces on Kompong Cham, south Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields killed or wounded 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a boat and some war materiel; and seized some materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 4 April, VONADK reports that between 23 March and 2 April, DK forces on Siem Ta, Tonle Sap, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 95 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 4 weapons, 3 trucks, 4 motorboats, 3 waterpumps, a road section, and some war materiel; seized some weapons and ammunition; and freed 25 people forced to serve the Vietnamese.

CSO: 4212/59

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly [name and title as heard], on the 40th National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message reads in part: The Cambodian people warmly congratulate the Hungarian people for the great achievements scored under the talented leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in the defense and construction of their glorious socialist fatherland. We highly hail these brilliant achievements which contribute to strengthening the socialist community. On this joyous occasion, I would like to express most sincere thanks to the party, government, and fraternal people of Hungary for supporting and assisting our people in rebuilding our beloved fatherland. We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and close cooperation between our two national assemblies will further strengthen and develop. We wish the fraternal Hungarian people new victories in fulfilling the resolutions of the recent 13th party congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Apr 85]

73 'REACTIONARIES' KILLED--In early 1985, security forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province intensified their activities to sweep up the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Cambodians and dealt them successive defeats. During the past two months, they closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and killed 73 enemy soldiers hiding in jungles, wounded 108, and took 17 prisoners. More than 90 others were persuaded to surrender. Our armed forces seized 56 assorted weapons, a 60-mm mortar, over 2,100 rounds of various types of ammunition, and a large quantity of war materiel. The Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial security forces pledge to fight and smash the psychological warfare and espionage activities of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits and to preserve the relations of relations of special solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia as they would the apple of their eye. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 85]

MILITARY ACTIVITIES--Recently, along the Cambodian-Thai border the KPRAF, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army [words indistinct] actively launched operations to smash the enemies and scored brilliant victories. During their 1984-1985 dry season operations, the KPRAF [words indistinct] destroyed 4 major enemy positions and killed almost (? 1,800) enemy soldiers. Many metric tons of ammunition and weapons were seized along with 400 metric tons of war materiel. [passage indistinct] [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Apr 85]

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU--To His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest, Romania. President: On the occasion of the Romanian Parliament's once again having reelected you to the post of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would like to express to you -- who are an eminent and most beloved leader of the courageous Romanian people -- my warmest congratulations and, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to wish happiness to you and prosperity to the great Romanian nation and people. World history has recognized you as an eminent patriot and an immortal architect of the independence and the miraculous progress of modern Romania in every field in building socialism. You have made great contributions to the defense of world peace by implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence. Please accept my highest considerations. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea [Dated] Beijing, 31 March 1985 [Democratic Kampuchean President Norodom Sihanouk's 31 March message from Beijing to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu] [Text] [(Clandestine) voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Apr 85]

CSO: 4212/59



INDONESIA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MEETS COUNTRYMEN IN NEW CALEDONIA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 4 Mar 85--Members of the Indonesian community in New Caledonia are quite worried about recent political developments there. They have asked whether it will be possible for them to return to Indonesia if the French overseas territory should undergo radical political changes.

R. Adenan, DIRJEN [director general] for social, cultural and information relations, stated this in describing impressions he obtained during a 3-day technical visit to Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, from 21 to 24 February.

He made the visit to see developments in the situation there first-hand and to give guidance and assurance to the Indonesian community.

In his remarks to SINAR HARAPAN at his office on Monday morning [4 March], DIRJEN Adenan said that during his short visit he had been able to have a meeting at the Indonesian Consulate in Noumea with representatives of the Indonesian community. The meeting was intended to be only for Indonesian citizens, who number about 2000 there, but it was difficult to distinguish between those who are still Indonesians and those who have become French citizens, since marriages have taken place between Indonesian and French citizens. For that reason, his guidance was also heard by some who were French.

DIRJEN Adenan called on the Indonesian community to recognize and respect the laws of the territory. While seeking to avoid any interference in French domestic affairs, he pointed out to them that if an Indonesian breaks the law local residents will consider the act to have been committed by an Indonesian although he may have become a French citizen.

Adapt

The Indonesian community was pleased with the visit of a government official and hoped that such visits can be made regularly.

In reply to their query about returning to Indonesia if political developments in New Caledonia should make it necessary, the DIRJEN told them, "Everything will have to be done in accordance with existing regulations."

Adenan noted displeasure when he asked why they would not go to France, the country they had chosen, if they should have to leave New Caledonia.

New Caledonia, which lies near Australia and New Zealand, is now battered by conflict between those who want independence (i.e., the Kanaks, who are the native people) and those who want the territory to remain under French rule.

Adenan said Indonesia prefers that the Indonesian community with its descendants remain in New Caledonia. "I think any who return will find it hard to adapt to the environment," he said.

Nevertheless, he understands their situation in the face of political developments now taking place.

"I think it is appropriate that they should ask about the possibility of returning to Indonesia. Everyone calculates what the worst situation might be," he said.

During his visit, he did not have any meetings with the head of the territorial government, the high commissioner or FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] representatives. The FLNKS wants independence for the islands.

6942

CSO: 4213/185

INDONESIA

DPP CHAIRMAN 'OBSTRUCTS' EAST JAVA PPP CONFERENCE

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] the PPP (United Development Party) regional and branch conference planned for this month may have to be postponed after a request of the PPP Executive Council General Chairman, J. Naro, to the Headquarters of Police that police not give permission for the conference without the agreement of the PPP Executive Council General Chairman.

This was stated by the PPP Coordinating Chairman for East Java, H. Hasyim Latif, to MERDEKA in his office today.

He said the request by radiogram that the police not give permission for the conference gave no acceptable reason and appears to be an unconstitutional action.

In his judgment, the action of J. Naro involved too much interference in the East Java PPP and violates the guidelines which are found in the party's Articles of Association and Bylaws.

According to Hasyim Latif, the request for postponement of the regional and branch conference came outside of the organizational mechanism of the PPP. In fact, there are guidelines for holding Regional Conferences and Branch Conferences; namely, for the regional conferences, at the latest by March 1985 and for the branch conferences, at the latest by December 1984.

"Properly, the decision of the PPP congress last August should be carried out so that every region holds a conference for the purpose of organizing a new administration and not the reverse," said Hasyim Latif.

To Proceed

According to Hasyim Latif, who is not a member of the PBNU [Nahdlatul Ulama Central Executive Committee], efforts to postpone the East Java PPP branch conference by the Central Executive Council General Chairman were designed to impose his wishes on the East Java PPP. In other words, the DPP PPP General Chairman intended to have his men participate in the branch and also the regional conference.

Because of this, he said, as PPP Coordinator for East Java, he will not respond to the DPP request which was made through the police and will continue efforts to hold an area conference, while PPP branches in East Java will be called upon to hold branch conferences.

He is now arranging an approach with the East Java Regional Executives to clarify the true problem. It is hoped that the Provincial and Regency/Municipal Regional Executives in East Java will be willing to give permission for the conference, since the DPP PPP radiogram request was outside of the organizational rules.

He explained that, by way of the East Java PPP area conference, he will resign, because he now holds positions on the national and East Java executive committees of Nahdlatul Ulama. Whether this resignation from the East Java PPP executive committee will also be followed by resignation from the PPP has not been decided. "We'll see how the situation develops later," he said.

Responding to a question about membership of NU members in the PPP, Hasyim Latif said it is an individual matter. At the same time, if there is a moral implication depends relatively on how the situation develops, because the decisions of the PPP Congress and the NU Congress are clear: that NU is no longer a PPP supporter.

12836

CSO: 4213/117

INDONESIA

# HORTA BROTHER DESCRIBES EXPERIENCE AS FRETILIN PRISONER

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 5 Mar 85 p 10

[Article by R. Haryoseputro: "For 3 Years Forced to Broadcast False News Reports"]

[Text] "Anyone caught trying to escape is slowly put to death, not with a bullet but with a knife," said Arsenio Ramos Horta (age 33), recalling his 3 years as a FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor] prisoner in the forest. He is the younger brother of FRETILIN overseas propagandist Jose Manuel Ramos Horta and is now manager of Dili's Hotel Turismo, which under Portuguese rule was owned by his uncle. He related his experience early last week as he sat on the veranda of his hotel drinking beer and chain smoking.

He has repeatedly testified that his companions were cruelly murdered by FRETILIN for trying to escape. A friend named Lamberto was slowly put to death. First his wrists were slashed, then his arms and shoulders. He was left lying to die. Some had their throats cut. "The cruellest was the punishment given to Maumeta. His wrists were slashed; then his arms and shoulders were stabbed. Blood poured out. His ears were cut off. He was then left to lie without help. Because of his strong body, it took him 3 days to die from loss of blood," Arsenio related. The FRETILIN people are very pleased when they see blood. They put knives on fighting cocks and shout when one of the cocks goes down with blood flowing.

Because of such cruel punishment, people who are kidnapped into the forest do not dare to attempt escape. "FRETILIN has a very tight security system. The leaders even watch each other. For that reason, it is not possible for Xanana to surrender alone. He is sure to fear punishment," he said.

He had once been sentenced to death himself for trying to escape. That was in March 1976. His hands were tied to a pole, but in the evening his young brother came and untied his hands without saying anything.

"Where is your brother now?"

"I don't know," replied Arsenio, eyes reddening. FRETILIN did not kill him, possibly because they needed him. At that time, he was assigned as an English newscaster on Radio FRETILIN.

#### Wrote News

Arsenio, who is only 11 months younger than Jose Manuel Ramos Horta, was seized by FRETILIN on 14 September 1975 and was thrown into jail in Dili. During that time of unrest, he had joined the UDT [Timor Democratic Union], while his older and younger brothers joined FRETILIN.

#### Why?

"I saw UDT leaders to be wiser and more mature and responsible, but FRETILIN leaders were mostly schoolmates of mine," he answered.

In October he was to be executed for trying to climb over the prison wall. Then, in December, he was taken with other prisoners and forced to follow into the forest. "For 3 years I had to work for the FRETILIN minister of information," he said.

"What were your duties?"

"Reading English news on Radio FRETILIN," he replied.

"Where did you get your news materials?"

"I repeated reports that had been broadcast by Radio Australia, the Voice of America, and the Revolutionary Voice of Malaysia. Often I had to make up items that were absolute fiction. For example, I made up figures on the number of Indonesian troops killed in battle. It was ridiculous. Added up, Indonesian casualties reported by FRETILIN reached 70,000," said Arsenio, laughing. He then continued, "When the International Red Cross mission arrived, I reported that an Australian mission had come with arms help. I also once composed a news report that the PRC and Vietnam were flying in weapons."

"Where did you get electricity for the transmitter?"

"We used mortar and bazooka batteries discarded by Indonesian troops. The batteries still had enough power for the transmitter."

Smiling and continuing to smoke, Arsenio said, "The main thing was I had to be creative in fabricating news."

#### Maoist

Radio FRETILIN broadcasts always reported close relations with the PRC and that the PRC would be coming with modern weapons. FRETILIN is indeed a Marxist-Leninist party. "They are Maoists. They refer to the Soviets as

reactionaries. Translations of Mao's "Red Book" are distributed in the forest," said Arsenio.

As Maoists, FRETILIN is also at enmity with the Church and traditional leaders. "FRETILIN made a great mistake in making enemies of priests and traditional leaders. Because of that, the people are not sympathetic with FRETILIN," Arsenio stated.

"Is your elder brother, Jose Manuel, also a communist?"

"I don't think so. He is not a communist but an accommodator," he answered, laughing.

"What do you mean by that?"

"He is one who always accommodates himself. He has always been a good talker, so that people like to help him. He is good at persuading people that he will die if they don't help him. He never suffered in the forest himself, since he went overseas on 4 December 1975, before FRETILIN retreated to the forest," responded Arsenio.

Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao also doubts that Jose Manuel Ramos Horta is a communist of strong conviction. Carrascalao once met him in New York and asked, "Since you have a fine house and car and live in luxury, do you still call yourself a communist?" Jose Manuel's answer was, "It's not I but my colleagues who are communists."

## Surrender

FRETILIN took food supplies when it went into the forest. Food lasted throughout the year 1976, but because a large number of people were forced to go into the forest with them, and no fields were prepared for farming, food supplies dwindled. A serious famine then occurred in the forest in 1977, and many children died. The people did not then come down out of the forest, however, because of their fear of being killed by FRETILIN. By the end of 1977 and in 1978, growing numbers of people were unable to stand the hunger and determined to come out. Arsenio Ramos Horta himself escaped from FRETILIN in 1978. "When an armed clash occurred between FRETILIN and security forces, I threw myself into the bushes. When all became quiet again, I surrendered to Indonesian security troops," he explained.

"How were you treated by them when you surrendered?"

"They didn't do anything to me. They didn't examine or search me at all. I thought they would at least examine to see whether I was carrying a dangerous weapon, but they didn't. They treated me well and offered me a Dunhill cigarette. The thing that made the biggest impression on me was their offering me candy. Just think, for three years I had not eaten anything sweet. It was wonderful to chew candy again," said Arsenio, pretending to chew.

After surrendering to Indonesian security forces, he was free to go anywhere. For a time he felt afraid when meeting a car at night. That is understandable, seeing he had lived for 3 years in the darkness of the forest.

What does he think about FRETILIN? "The people of East Timor hate FRETILIN because of their atrocities. If FRETILIN leaders were to come down from the mountains, the people would be certain to attack them to take revenge. FRETILIN has no support from the community and has become meaningless," declared Arsenio, who has now been blessed with three children, all daughters.

6942

CSO: 4213/185



INDONESIA

REVIEW OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION SYSTEM URGED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 19 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Department of Religious Affairs should review the entire system of religious education in an integral fashion, so it may be able to see and determine what must be taught in schools and what is necessary for rural Islamic boarding schools (pesantren), along with the functions of each.

This was stated by K.H. EZ Muttaqien in response to PELITA's questions in connection with his activities as a panelist for education in the recent discussion arranged by Yayasan Dian Didaktika Jakarta at the Hotel Sahid Jaya.

According to him, a more detailed study should bring a definite answer concerning two topics: the school system from Ibtidaiyyah (elementary school) through Aliyah (high school) should be geared to producing religious experts or to train children to be religious.

If the goal is to produce cadres who are religious experts, it is not necessary to make these schools equivalent with SMA (senior high school) or public schools. "Don't expect religious experts to be experts in this or that field," said Muttaqien, who is the Unisba (Bandung Islamic University) Rector and MUI (Indonesian Ulama Council) chairman. But if the goal is to produce good religious people, Muttaqien hopes for the creation of campus conditions which are religious, because the power of religious influences on young students is very much dependent on the religious environment of the campus itself. Muttaqien mentioned as an example the environment of the ITB (Bandung Technological Institute) campus which has a great religious effect on the students.

In addition, if the curriculum has a small percentage of religion, while the religious environment of the camps is lacking, as a result there will be little success in religious education.

In Muttaqien's opinion, to develop a good religious environment in campus, it is necessary to develop teacher attitudes with the support of institutions with religious activities, including mosques, libraries and various equipment for promoting religious practice.

12836  
CSO: 4213/117

INDONESIA

MURDANI ON RELIGIOUS HARMONY UNDER PANCASILA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Mar 85 p A1

[Text]

Palu, March 14 (ANTARA). -- Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Moerdani believes that in a Pancasila society harmonious religious life can be achieved. This was stated by Moerdani on his lecture before the ulemas, prominent figures and government officials of the Central Sulawesi province at the Alchairaat traditional Islamic boarding school, here Thursday.

He further said that Pancasila is the most correct foundation for the Indonesians to develop nation's goals in particular their harmonious religious life.

In the New Order era, religion is always regarded as the most important part of man's life that can not be separated from the national program on its mental development. Fortunately, all obstacles could be handled quickly so that it has no influence toward the development program. We should reinforce security and order to maintain the smoothness of all aspects of life.

This is vital because not only in the government responsible for it, but also ulemas and prominent figures who are guiding traditional Islamic boarding schools should share the same responsibility, Moerdani added.

Security and order depend not only on the law itself but also on the social norms, for example religion, Moerdani stressed.

The Armed Forces commander considered that religious life in this Pancasila country is becoming more stable. The people are becoming more conscious that only through religion they could contact God.

A peaceful social life would support national stability. Therefore, Islamic boarding schools or pesantren's are expected to provide the contribution in educating the nations. Pesantren's and religious centres are not only places for studying religion but also places for performing the development program as a whole. A balance between religious knowledge and popular science can contribute to secure the national struggle.

Touching on the role of the Armed Forces in enhancing the religious life Moerdani stated that there is no difference between the Armed Forces and the people. "The Armed Forces and the people live together in unity", he said.

In order to stabilize national security, the Armed Forces, provincial government religious leaders should cooperate in overcoming all obstacles and evil acts. Religion must be protected from negative influences, he said.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

KODAMS XIII, XIV TO MERGE INTO KODAM WIRABUANA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] The commander of Kodam (Military Area Command) XIII/Merdeka, Brigadier General Raja Inal Siregar, as part of the observance of the 39th anniversary of the Infantry, transferred Yonif (Infantry Battalion) 711/Laksatama to the Korem (Military Sub-Area Command) 132/Tadulako commanding officer, colonel Zainal Basri Palaguna in Palu, capital of Central Sulawesi on Saturday December 15th.

The transfer of this infantry battalion took place in the framework of the implementation of reorganization of the Army which, among other things, reduces the number of Kodams in all of Indonesia.

In connection with this, Kodam XIII/Merdeka whose territory is North and Central Sulawesi, and Kodam XIV/Hasanuddin whose territory is South and Southeast Sulawesi, will become the single Kodam Wirabuana to be located at Ujung Pandang, capital of South Sulawesi, with territory covering the four provinces of Sulawesi, namely North, Central, South and Southeast Sulawesi.

Kodam Wirabuana in Sulawesi will include five Korems (Military Sub-Area Command): Korem Sentiago headquartered at Manado, North Sulawesi; Korem Tadulako in Palu, Central Sulawesi; and three other Korems which will be headquartered at Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi and Palopo and Pare-Pare in South Sulawesi.

In response to questions of SINAR HARAPAN on Friday evening 14 December, Brigadier General Siregar said that implementation of the Army reorganization in his area began on 1 October 1984 and is expected to be completed this coming April 1985.

For the same purpose, Kodam XIII/Merdeka, last Monday morning 17 December at Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, also transferred two battalions, Yonif 712 and 713, to the commanding officer of Korem 131/Sentiago.

12836  
CSO: 4213/117

INDONESIA

MILITARY REGION COMMANDS TO TOTAL TEN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Dec 84 p 9

[Text] The commander of Kodam (Military Area Command) VIII/Brawijaya, Major General Soelarso, praised residents of East Java, in particular members of Nahdlatul Ulama, for the success of the UN Congress at Situbondo (East Java) last December 8-12. "This proves there is good faith and considerable responsibility of Muslims and Muslim clergy during the stabilization of Pancasila and development of the nation and state," said Major General Soelarso after presiding over the 39th anniversary observance ceremony of Kodam VIII/Brawijaya in Mojokerto, Monday afternoon.

Soelarso explained to the press that the success of the NU congress also proved that there are no ties whatsoever between the events of Jakarta (12 September and 4 October 1984) with Muslims and Muslim clergy. In his capacity as Kopkamtib (Command for the Restoration of Security and Order) Area Commander, he connected that with the absence of disturbances throughout the duration of the congress at Sukorejo, Asembagus, Situbondo.

Kodam VIII to become Kodam V

Alluding to plans to reorganize ABRI (Indonesian Armed Forces), which begin 1 April 1985, Major General Soelarso explained that Kodam VIII/Brawijaya will become Kodam V/Brawijaya for East Java.

He said there will be no fundamental changes for East Java. That means, for example, that the number of Korem (Military Sub-Area Command) will stay at four. In connection with this, to increase effectiveness and efficiency, Korem will have the support of units which may be deployed at any time by the Korem commander. In this way the efficiency and effectiveness of Korem will hinge on the quality of the personnel to counterbalance demands for development in all areas, including the economy. Further, this means that if, originally, Koram VIII has two infantry brigades, these infantry battalions will be the core of Korem strength.

Under the reorganization plans for ABRI, the Army, which now consists of 17 Kodam, throughout Indonesia will have 10 Kodams. Subsequently, Kodam I and Kodam II in Sumatra, Kodam III West Java (Siliwangi), Kodam IV Central Java (Diponegoro), Kodam V East Java (Brawijaya), Kodam VI Kalimantan, Kodam VII Sulawesi, Kodam VIII Irian Jaya and Maluku, Kodam IX Udayana and Kodam X Jakarta.

12836

CSO: 4213/117

INDONESIA

JAPANESE AID FOR RAISING FOOD PRODUCTION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 16 Mar 85 pp A4, A5

[Text]

Jakarta, March 16 (ANTARA).-- The Government of Japan has decided to extend a grant aid of up to 2.2 billion yen (equivalent to approximately Rp.8.8 billion) to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the increase of food production.

The diplomatic notes to this effect were signed and exchanged today between Toshiaki Muto, Ambassador of Japan, and Atmono Suryo, Director General for Foreign Economic Relations of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

This grant aid aims at promoting the production of staple crops such as rice by providing fertilizer, pesticide and agricultural equipment. This year's grant will be used by three Departments concerned. The Department of Agriculture will procure rice processing facilities for P.T. Pertani, equipment for rural irrigation development, and pesticides and sprayer for crop protection brigade. The Department of Public Works will use the grant to procure equipment for developing and rehabilitating swampy areas. The Department of Cooperatives will procure pre-and post-harvest equipment such as rice mill and tractor for KUD (Village Cooperative Unit) in a number of provinces.

It is expected that the grant will contribute to further increasing food production such as rice and soybean in Indonesia. While, the Government of Indonesia will appropriate equivalent Rupiah in its budget, which is to be utilized for agricultural development purposes.

Grant aid of this kind has been extended to Indonesia annually since the fiscal year of 1977, thereby reaching a total of 15.2 billion yen (approximately 61 billion Rupiah) by this year, a release of the Japanese Embassy said.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

1984 HARVEST STABLE, 1985 RICE PRODUCTION UP 4 PERCENT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM in Indonesian 18 Dec 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] It is hoped that rice production for the coming year 1985 will increase 4 percent as compared to 1984, which achieved 25.5 million tons, as long as flooding does not destroy productive areas of Java.

Rice production this year truly stabilized the food situation within the country so that throughout 1984 there were no rice imports. This was stated by the Minister of Agriculture, Engineer Achmad Affandi in an year-end interview with ANTARA in Jakarta Monday (16 Dec).

Food stocks controlled by the government up to December 1984 are recorded at 2.9 million tons. "Furthermore, the government now cannot make rice warehouses available for domestic rice supply," he added.

Concerning Bulog (Logistics Bureau) rice imports during 1984, Minister Affandi stated those were not imports for 1984 but imports already agreed upon in 1983 which arrived in Indonesia in 1984. Thus, for all of 1984 there were no rice imports, he emphasized.

One way of overcoming warehouse storage problems is to export rice to neighboring countries which need it, according to Minister Affandi.

Minister Affandi acknowledged realization of agricultural development does not always go smoothly, like that of rice. "Especially for soybeans, mung beans and subsectors of fisheries there appear to be obstacles in achieving targets," he stated.

Soybeans

For this during 1985 the Agriculture Department will increase efforts so that the consumers need for soybeans will be met primarily by production within the country. Until now the largest portion of soybean needs still come from outside the country.

During 1984 the Department of Agriculture projected that soybean production would be 918,000 tons; however, through December production did not meet consumer needs.

Efforts to reduce soybean imports will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture through increasing planting in red-yellow podzolic soils containing aluminum, with lime added beforehand.

It is hoped that during 1985 soybean production will reach 1,015,000 tons using the above method.

## Corn

According to latest predictions, it is expected that 1984 corn production will reach 5.4 million tons, and for 1985, production should reach 5.6 million tons or more by increasing the area planted with hybrid highly productive corn.

At the end of 1984 the government, through the Department of Agriculture, made things easier for corn farmers by providing a subsidy for corn seed of 500 rupiah per kilo. With this subsidy, the price of C1 hybrid corn seed changed from 1,500 to 1,000 rupiah per kilo.

At this rate of subsidy, the government has put out one million rupiah in funds, because the amount of C1 hybrid corn which was subsidized totaled 2,000 tons for planting 100,000 hectares.

Concerning corn imports, Minister Affandi stated that was a natural situation within the program. The reason he gave was that imports from Thailand occurred when stocks in Java were empty, but at the same time in North Sulawesi corn production was overabundant and later exported to the Philippines.

"In this way even though we imported small amounts of corn, we also exported a reasonable amount. If corn from North Sulawesi were sent to Java, the price would become expensive so that it was better to import from Thailand and export to the Philippines," he added.

## Fisheries

In the fishery subsector Minister Affandi acknowledged there are still numerous matters which need more efforts to achieve development targets.

For this, one effort which will be made is to speed through fishery legislation in Parliament.

Affandi stated that within the coming ten days, the government will speed legislation through to the Parliament.

Problems which are still not completely resolved within the fishery subsector are the potential resources of sea fishing, which until now have not been taken advantage of by the people.



1984 fish production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, including 1.67 million tons from salt-water and 549,000 tons from fresh-water fisheries.

In the livestock subsector, production experienced numerous increases, especially with milk cows and poultry.

#### Sugar

1984 granular sugar production is estimated at 1.6 to 1.7 million tons and to this point there are many problems arising for sugar factories within the nation.

According to Minister Affandi, sugar factories currently accommodating sugar in warehouses have reached 103 percent of the accommodating capacity, whereas the normal situation is that stored sugar is not permitted above 73 percent of capacity.

With the amount of sugar which must be stored in these sugar warehouses, there could occur some damage, he added.

Concerning the possibility of sugar exports, Affandi said, "Who wants to buy sugar? Currently the world is flooded with sugar and the price is cheap."

12836

CSO: 4213/117

INDONESIA

## ROLE OF VILLAGE COOPERATIVES IN BUYING RICE STRESSED

### Cooperatives Must Buy Rice

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 5 Mar 85 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--Bustanil Arifin, chief of the Logistics Board (KABULOG), again affirmed national food procurement policy. "KUD's [village unit cooperatives] must continue to accept products from farmers," he said in reply to a press question in Jakarta on Monday [4 March].

Regulations require that KUD's accept rice from farmers without making an issue of quality. Hulled or unhulled rice rejected by DOLOG's/SUBDOLOG's [logistics depots/logistics subdepots], or their administrative representatives and task units, for not meeting quality standards will be accepted by PUSKUD's [KUD centers]. Credit will be arranged by the director general for management of cooperatives and the BRI [Indonesian People's Bank]. This is included among the provisions of a joint decision by the director general for management of cooperatives, BRI directors and KABULOG on the procurement and sale of hulled and unhulled rice by KUD's and on financing. PUSKUD's will process unhulled rice received from farmers in order to assure fulfillment of quality standards and will sell it to DOLOG's or on the open market.

Up to now, according to the KABULOG, chiefs of DOLOG's and SUBDOLOG's have shown excessive tolerance in accepting rice that is far below required quality standards. Such rice consequently spoils in less than 6 months. "The government has been suffering losses," he said without explaining further.

### Normalization

In view of this situation, the KABULOG said, beginning with this year's rice procurement the government has adopted a policy of strict quality control. "The quality remains the same. Regulations have not changed. The point is that there is strictness in selecting rice. Up to now, selection has brought losses. To be precise, it is a renormalization of quality," he continued.

As an example, he cited the 14 percent standard for moisture content. The government has not changed the standard to 13 or 12 percent. "Quality standards remain as before, without change," he repeated.

He said that chiefs of DOLOG's and SUBDOLOG's have been accepting rice with moisture content of more than 14 percent. Through better oversight, such tolerances will at least be reduced during procurement this year.

In previous years, Bustanil continued, exceptions in rice purchases were made in consideration of the fact that Indonesia was still importing rice for its domestic needs. Because of mounting rice production at home, oversight is being improved "without changing required standards for rice purchases," he added.

Another motivating factor is the increasingly large rice reserve that must be managed by BULOG [Logistics Board]. Bustanil said that reserves now total 2.5 million tons and are expected to reach about 3.5 million tons after this year's procurement.

#### Procurement Increases

As in past years, food procurement is done between 1 February of this year and 31 January of next year. Implementation in the field is done through the purchase of hulled and unhulled rice from farmers by DOLOG's and SUBDOLOG's. Purchases are made at a basic price for a standard quality.

The KABULOG said that procurement realized this year (1985-86) has been much larger than in preceding years. Procurement in the most recent month realized 27,533 tons, whereas only 20,766 tons were obtained during the same period last year.

"Through normalization, rice procurement by BULOG will continue to rise," he added.

#### Credit Requirements Relaxed

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--In procuring rice during 1985-86, the government will make exceptions in extending credit to KUD's so that they will be able to buy rice from farmers. This credit assistance is also for the purpose of enabling KUD's to buy postharvest processing equipment, such as drying apparatus, so that rice bought from farmers can be processed at the quality required for profitable sale to SUBDOLOG's and DOLOG's.

"In this way, we expect that farmers will obtain suitable prices. And we guarantee that prices will not fall," said KABULOG Bustanil Arifin in reply to a reporter's question in Jakarta on Tuesday [5 March].

Bustanil said that in channeling this aid he will identify KUD's that still have unpaid credits from the past. "We will identify the KUD's that have more than 5 percent in outstanding credits and those that have more than 10 percent. We will then decide how to supply the credit and how much," continued Bustanil.

In order to prevent enlarged unpaid credits by KUD's, current regulations stipulate that the government limit provision of credit to KUD's for rice procurement to those that have debts of no more than 5 percent.

According to SUARA KARYA records, 3,128 KUD'S are targeted for involvement in rice procurement in 1985-86. Of those, 1,581 KUD's are expected to be prepared for implementation by reason of having repaid all credits or because they qualify for exception by having less than 5 percent in outstanding credits.

In view of rising national rice production, said Bustanil, the government is giving opportunity for more KUD's to participate in rice procurement. "We are making exceptions," he said, without estimating the number of KUD's that will be included as a result of the relaxed policy.

"But KUD's with debts of more than 50 percent clearly will not be given an exception," Bustanil continued in reply to a question as to the maximum debt percentage for qualifying a KUD to obtain exception.

6942

CSO: 4213/185

22 April 1985

INDONESIA

## INTENSIFIED DEVELOPMENT OF DRY FIELD RICE URGED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The cultivation of dry rice in Indonesia is far behind, in spite of the fact that 30 years ago the first Indonesian president declared that the challenge to agricultural researchers is to develop dry rice cultivation as efficient and productive as the cultivation of wet rice. They did not take that challenge seriously, however.

Minister of Agriculture Engr Achmad Affandi made this statement at the opening of the International Conference on Dry Field Rice on Monday [5 March] at Hotel Indonesia. Also present were Dr Swaminathan, DIRJEN [director general] of the IRRI (International Rice Research Institute), from the Philippines, and Dr Gunawan Satari, chief the Indonesian Agricultural Research and Development Board.

The minister said it is certain that dry rice will have an increasingly important role in years to come. As the population grows, sources of water become more scarce. Use of water by the population will increasingly compete with use of water for farming. The exploitation of water sources for irrigation will become more expensive.

The growth of population has another effect on agriculture. People naturally tend to choose fertile land for settlements, thus accelerating the loss of fertile land to farming.

As examples, he cited Bali and Java, which have dense populations. The area of fertile land, including irrigated rice fields, on those islands continues to decline each year because of settlements and industry. At the same time, water sources become poorer.

## Marginal Land

Minister Affandi judged that expansion of rice production will depend greatly upon dry rice cultivation. In Indonesia, future expansion of dry rice farming will mean use of marginal and barren land in Sumatra, Kalimantan and other places.

This is a serious challenge to researchers throughout the world, although it is not a new matter to those doing rice research in Indonesia.

Dry rice cultivation in Indonesia produces an average of only 1.7 tons of hulled rice per hectare, less than half of average wet rice production. As a result of various factors, dry rice production varies much from year to year.

Farmers plant dry rice without knowing when their fields will dry out. It is planted on land of low fertility and on sloping and eroding fields. It must be able to stand blast and other diseases. Sometimes dry rice is planted on hills far from processing facilities.

"I think that now is the right time to face this challenge. Let us help dry field farmers to improve their work," the minister said.

In this era of science and technology, it is hoped that researchers will soon be successful in discovering a variety of dry rice that will be highly productive, tolerate dry conditions and resist disease.

#### Conference

The conference is being attended by 150 researchers and scientists from 26 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, including the United States. From 26 February to 3 March, before the conference opened, 40 participants made a field trip to Lampung and West Sumatra.

As many as 50 papers and reports on research related to dry field rice development in various countries will be discussed.

6942

CSO: 4213/185

INDONESIA

NORTH SULAWESI'S FERTILIZER NEEDS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Mar 85 p A4

[Text]

Manado, March 14 (ANTARA).-- North Sulawesi during this year's planting season needs fertilizers, comprising 37,945 tons of urea, 8,662 tons of TSP, 2,076 tons of KCL, 140 tons of NPK and 944 tons of ZA.

The fertilizers are needed to improve the productivity of 70,000 hectares of wet rice field, 1,6000 hectares of dry rice field, and second crop plants namely maize 100,000 ha, batata 1,200 hectares, peanut 14,000 ha, soybean 25,000 ha beans 2,000 ha, and vegetables 4,700 ha.

Data obtained from the provincial food crop agriculture service show that the amount of fertilizers provided by the regional government had increased compared to the consumption in 1984 amounting to 37,317 tons of urea, 8,518 tons of TSP and 2,042 tons of KCL, 138 tons of NPK and 928 tons of ZA.

The production target of food crops in 1985 in North Sulawesi covers 545,970 tons of wet field rice, 417,540 tons of dry field rice, while the second crops cover 286,970 tons of maize, 140,600 tons of cassava, 18,200 tons of batata, 22,460 tons of peanut, 30,000 tons of soybean, 4,350 tons of beans, 84,240 tons of vegetables and 55,400 tons of fruit.

The growth rate annually of each commodity is wet field rice 4.26 percent, dry field rice 1.06 percent, cassava 4.77 percent, batata 4.94 percent, maize 1.82 percent, peanut 7.92 percent, soybean 6.09 percent, mung beans 7.95 percent, vegetables 3.86 percent and fruits 4.40 percent annually.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

IRIAN JAYA COMMANDER ON AREA'S DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Mar 85 pp A2, A3

[Text]

Bandung, March 17 (ANTARA).-- The commander of the Fourth Regional Defence Command (Maluku, Irian Jaya), Lt.Gen.Kahpi Suriadiredja, has said that the notions of Free Papua and Great Melanesia are still lingering on in the minds of some Irian Jayans.

This is one of the eight basic problems in Irian Jaya which should be given priority. The other seven are communications, development planning and realization, government employees, education, manpower, transmigration and drinking.

In his paper entitled "The development of Irian Jaya and its challenges for the Indonesian younger generation" presented to Bandung's Prahiyangan Catholic University's civitas academica here Saturday Gen.Kahpi further said that the instigation put up by the Free Papua Movement had influenced some Irian Jayan dropped out young students.

Some incidents in 1984, especially that of border crossers into the PNG showed that there were still those of "official circles" who sympathized with the separatists movement, he said, adding that the problem had been made worse with the traditional border crossers presently still in existence.

Based on them, Gen. Kahpi, said that temporary conclusion can be drawn that one of the development plans in the region had come to a failure.

Another factor, an external factor, which had to spur the development of the region, came from the United Nations. As the United Nations was actively involved in returning Irian Jaya to Indonesia in 1963 it had become very sensitive to the development of the region.

The presence of the Melanesia Brotherhood Solidarity movement, the sympathy of some Australians to the separatist movement members and the births of some new countries in the Pacific area have encouraged the development of separatist notion.

Away from saying that the development programs in the region has brought about no good results Gen. Kahpi said that we had to admit that the development programs had not as yet touched the people in the inlands.

Gen. Kahpi, who had been assigned to curb the DI/TII movement, the PRK and the PERMESTA and had become a member of the missions of TRIKORA and DWI-KORA, further said "we realize that the Irian Jaya development problems have been much influenced by many factors which need conclusion".



And the development in the region of which 1,262,600 population 80 percent live in the inlands (according to 1934 data) has been at the initial stage. With regard to that preparation for an initial condition for the future development of the region must be first made. It means that the people of Irian Jaya must from now be prepared to become the subject of the development.

Gen. Kahpi hoped that the initiative of the Parahyangan University to hold a discussion on Irian Jaya would be followed up by the readiness of the Parahyangan University students to take part in the development of Irian Jaya.

In the near future many roads will be constructed to connect every district in the region with the cooperation with the Cendrawasih University of the region. The government employees in the inlands will also be improved. The quality and quantity of educators and transmigrants to the regions will also be developed within a short time, he said.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

## NEW TASKS FOR INVESTMENT COORDINATING BOARD

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 17 Mar 85 p A5

[Text]

Jakarta, March 17 (ANTARA).-- President Soeharto through the presidential decree No. 35/1985 dated March 13, 1985, has appointed BKPM (Investment Coordinating Board) to assist the Head of government in determining investment policies.

Based on that decree, the President has also given authority to BKPM to give approval and permits for capital investments and to exercise control of the realization of capital investment.

In carrying out its duty, the board is obliged to work out and formulate investment policies and forwarded the formulation to the President for approval.

Apart from that, the board is assigned to handle the coordination of investment planning, sectoral as well as regional, and to synchronize the planning in the framework of the preparation of law on capital investments.

BKPM is also assigned to work out and prepare priority rating lists (DSP) for capital investments, together with government institutions/departments concerned, to be used as guidance for the development of the investment sector. DSP will be effective only after obtaining approval from the President.

Other tasks of BKPM also include spreading investment activities in various areas in accordance with development policies of the government, besides giving services required to smoothen the process of investments.

The BKPM chairman is responsible to the President. In carrying out daily activities, the chairman of the board receives directives from the coordinating minister of ekuin (economic, financial & industrial affairs) & development supervision.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

TRADE FIGURES WITH BRITAIN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Mar 85 p A7

[Text]

Jakarta, March 14 (ANTARA).-- The Birmingham chamber of commerce of Britain with a 17-trade mission is now visiting Indonesia from March 11 to 16 led by Andrew McRae, assistant overseas secretary at the Birmingham chamber of commerce.

The trade mission members are offering various goods and services, including chemicals for textile industry, oil filtration systems, quality surveying services, cement consultancy services, automotive parts, weighing scales and weighbridges, steel framework for the construction industry, agricultural hand-tools and plumbing equipment, Andrew McRae said.

"We bring a mission to Indonesia every two years, and the current visit constitutes the sixth" he added.

Meanwhile, total trade between United Kingdom (UK) and Indonesia has been growing during the last few years and shows a surplus to UK, according to release issued by British Embassy here Thursday.

UK statistics for the period 1980-1984 show that Indonesia's total export to UK in 1980 was worth 57 million pounds while UK's total export to Indonesia was worth 122 million pounds.

In 1981, Indonesia's total export to UK was worth 74 million pounds and in return UK's total export to Indonesia was worth 139 million pounds.

Indonesia's total export to UK during 1982 rose to 91 million pounds, while UK's export to Indonesia totalled 212 million pounds.

Earnings of Indonesia's export to the country in 1983 was worth 169 million pounds, but UK's export fell to 194 million pounds. And in 1984, Indonesia's total export figure showed 181 million pounds, while the UK's export worth 187 million pounds.

According to the release, Indonesia's major export commodities in 1984 composed of timber and processed wood, oil products, oils and fats, non-ferrous metals, coffee, tea, textile and various manufactured goods.

In return, UK's exports were industrial products such as transport equipments, particular industrial machineries, power generation machineries, electrical equipments, telecommunications equipment, organic chemicals and dyes.

British total current investment in Indonesia, according to the sources is worth approximately 600 million pounds including the oil and gas sector and financial services.

In addition, Britain ranks eighth among foreign investors in Indonesia. While Japan is the major investor followed by Hongkong and the USA, Indonesian statistics shows.

INDONESIA

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH SPAIN TO BE ENHANCED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Mar 85 p A4

[Text]

Madrid, March 15 (ANTARA).-- The Indonesian and Spanish defence ministers have agreed to enhance bilateral industrial cooperation, especially in the field of military industry between both countries.

This was disclosed by Defence Minister Gen. (Ret) Poniman and his Spanish counterpart Narciso Serra to newsmen after they had an official talk at Buenavista palace, the Spanish army headquarters, here on March 11.

Poniman said that Spain had understood the problem and needs of the Indonesian defence. He considered his visit was very useful since he could get better understanding of the characteristics of Spanish made weapons, which might fulfil Indonesia's needs.

At the meeting the Spanish defence minister was flanked by General Jose de Andres Jimenez, director general of arms and material affairs, and Carlos Miranda, advisor in international affairs of the ministry of defence.

The Indonesian delegation consisted of Mrs. Poniman, Marshal Oetomo, armed forces chief of staff for general affairs, Lieut. Gen. (Ret) Soemantri Sukemi, directorate general of personnel, manpower and veteran affairs, Admiral Soedibyo Rahardjo, expert staff in foreign affairs, and Admiral Tony Soekaton, staffer/secretary to the minister.

During his visit from March 8 to 13 Poniman had visited Enasa factory, which produces heavy vehicles, among other things armoured vehicles, and Cetma, producer of rifles and anti-air weapons.

He had also inspected the aircraft factory, Casa, which cooperates with PT Nurtanio in producing aircraft for both civil and military purposes, the 30-seater CN-235.

Earlier Poniman and his delegates had visited a permanent exhibition of state-owned holding companies engaged in wide range of businesses from handicraft, tourism to shipbuilding.

Poniman made the visit at the invitation of the Spanish defence minister and it was the first of its kind done by the Indonesian defence minister.

In return, Poniman had extended an invitation to his Spanish counterpart to visit Indonesia and the invitation was accepted, the Indonesian embassy here reported.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM STATION INAUGURATED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Mar 85 p A1

[Text]

Jakarta, March 15 (ANTARA).- Indonesia has entered the latest technological era in satellite communication, when the going into service of the satellite communication system controlling and testing station (PPSKS) was officiated by Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication Achmad Tahir Thursday.

The project, located at the Jatiluhur satellite earth station in Purwakarta, West Java, has world-wide coverage, and has the task of seeing that a satellite is in its right orbit.

The project was originally scheduled to go into service on March 21 (next week), controlling the launching of the communication satellite owned by Intelsat.

The work on the project was started on May 4, 1983, when PT Indosat, an Indonesian government-owned business corporation taking care of international general communications, won a tender offered by Intelsat for supplying and operating PPSKS facilities for the Indian and Pacific ocean regions for five years.

The tender for building the PPSKS station as substitute for a similar project in Carnavron, Australia, the contract of which will expire this year, was offered by Intelsat in 1982.

The contract on the construction of the 868,897,000-yen project was signed on October 29, 1983 between PT Indosat and Nippon Electric Co. Ltd (NEC) and the construction work was scheduled for completion on March 11, 1985.

With the inauguration of the PPSKS station, Indosat has now three satellite station antennas, viz. the IOR, POR, and PPSKS satellite station antennas.

As far as Indonesia is concerned, IOR, used for international telecommunication from Indonesia to the countries served by satellite in the Indian ocean region, constituted a new era in international satellite communication. The going into service of the first satellite antenna at the Jatiluhur earth station was officiated by President Soeharto in 1969. POR, used for direct international communication from Indonesia to the nations in the Pacific ocean region was inaugurated by Minister of Communications Rusmin Nuryadin on November 10, 1979.

IOR, linking 16 countries in the Indian ocean region, handles 360 direct international circuits, but only 231 are being used, while POR links 12 countries in the Pacific ocean region with 264 circuits, but only 231 are in use.

INDONESIA

BRITISH ENGINEERING GROUP AWARDED RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CONTRACT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Mar 85 p A7

[Text]

Jakarta, March 14 (ANTARA).- Hawker Siddeley, the British Engineering Group, has been awarded a 50 million poundsterling contract to provide diesel generating power stations and distribution equipment to Indonesia.

The contract was signed in Jakarta in early March by representatives of Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara (PLN), the state owned electricity supply association, and Hawker Siddeley power engineering, the British embassy said.

Seven rural diesel generating stations will be established in areas where they can provide increased electricity to local industries and residential areas. Three of Indonesia's major islands - Sumatra, Kalimantan and Timor - feature in the electrification scheme.

The project is supported by the British Government under the aid and trade provision with the Government of Indonesia financing the local cost.

Work to be carried out also includes testing of the new equipment at the factory, its shipment and transportation and the construction of foundations at the locations.

Much of the equipment will be supplied by other Hawker Siddeley companies, including the 23 Mirrlees Blackstone KV12 major diesel engines, Brush Electrical Machines' 5MW alternator, 20 KV switchgear from South Wales Switchgear, 6.3 KV switchgear from Brush Switchgear and DC power supplies from Westinghouse Davenset Rectifiers.

Step up transformers, cables and other building materials are also incorporated in the project and will be supplied locally.

CSO: 4200/711

INDONESIA

COAL RESERVES OF SURALAYA POWER PLANT ONLY 100,000 TONS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Coal reserves at the Suralaya steam-fired power plant (PLTU) in Banten (West Java) are only around 100,000 tons. Whereas in order to support the operation of Unit I of the plant, about a 700,000-ton reserve is needed.

Sources contacted by KOMPAS in Jakarta Wednesday (19 Dec) said that these reserves are from the coal mine of Bukit Asam, South Sumatra. Transport is by mine transportation boats with 5000-ton capacity. Since the first transport in July through 16 December, a total of 21 barges of coal have been transported. The sources did not mention the causes of the delay; the contract provides for shipment of 20-25 barge loads per month. It is supposed that the delay is a direct result of the PT Bukit Asam mine not being ready for operation, the means of coal transport now being from the location of the mine to Palembang (Kertapati), thence by barge from Kertapati to Suralaya.

According to PT Bukit Asam, stable coal mining operations can be expected by 1987. So in order to fulfill the needs of the Suralaya power plant, Indonesia imports coal from Australia.

Still Obstructed

Based on checking by KOMPAS, imports of coal from Australia are still obstructed. There are still many complicated procedures which have to be followed in order to smooth out the imports, along with price agreements and transport to Indonesia, which has not yet been resolved.

Chief Director of the State Coal Company, Engineer Achmad Prijono, several weeks ago announced that for its first import, Indonesia will buy approximately 330,000 tons of Australian coal. This amount will increase to 1.2 million tons and by 1986 decrease to 400,000 tons. The imports will decrease because it is estimated that during 1987 PT Bukit Asam, which is being readied to support the operation of Suralaya, will be completely functioning.

It is planned that coal transport from Australia will be by Indonesian ships or those under the Indonesian flag. But prior to this, the price problem has to be resolved.

Other sources contracted by KOMPAS stated that the problem is more complicated, as it turns out that transportation from Australia will require special equipment to unload at Suralaya. This means that equipment worth approximately US\$2 million will be needed outside the budget already agreed upon by the contractors.

For this reason there has been a delay at Suralaya. And because of this there is not yet an agreement of who would be responsible for the cost of assembling the equipment. The funds were not included in the previous budget because the port of Suralaya was only planned to accommodate small boats transporting coal from Kertapati. Whereas with the Australian imports, transport would be by 35,000-ton vessels.

"The Indonesian side would like the increased cost linked to the price of coal. On the other hand the Australian side thinks otherwise, so that the process has been obstructed up to now," he said.

12836

CSO: 4213/117



KIRIBATI

NEW ZEALAND RADIO DISCUSSION ON SOVIET FISHING RIGHTS

HK280207 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0610 GMT 27 Mar 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Text] [Moderator] The president of the tiny South Pacific nation of Kiribati met today with the prime minister, David Lange, in Wellington to discuss, among other things, the planned signing a fishing agreement between Kiribati and the Soviet Union. Such an agreement would give the Soviets rights to fish inside Kiribati's exclusive economic zone covering some 5 million square kilometers of water in the south and central Pacific. Kiribati's president, Jeremia Tabai, has been at pains to point out that the arrangement is a purely commercial one.

[Begin recording] [Tabai] [Words indistinct] commercial deal on fishing. We are going to allow the Russians, subject of course to make an agreement with them, and we are going to talk with them on [words indistinct] and subject to the final negotiations [words indistinct] fishing in our waters, and I have not received any [word indistinct] at all that we should not go ahead with the Russians.

[Unidentified interviewer] Will they be providing their own port facilities and servicing facilities?

[Tabai] Our proposed plan with the Russians is that they will not come to our islands, they will just be fishing, and they take away the fish and they give us the money. [end recording]

[Moderator] That was Kiribati's President Tabai today. But his reassurances did not stop the prime minister from voicing his concern at the Soviet initiative at a post-caucus press conference last week. While not actually stating that he would ask President Tabai to drop negotiations with the Soviets, the implication is clear, that the move to establish a Soviet presence in the South Pacific concerns him, that fishing arrangements New Zealand has with the Soviet Union are, in his opinion, quite different from any deal an island nation like Kiribati would strike with the Soviets, because New Zealand is capable of preserving its interests, while smaller island nations are not.

The prime minister also claims there is evidence of a considerable diplomatic push within the region and New Zealand. Where does the Soviet approach to Kiribati go from here, and why is it being positively (viewed) by the Kiribati Government? (Robert Trutweed) of the ISLAND BUSINESS MONTHLY in Suva believes the answer lies in the behavior of American tuna fishermen in the region. They have grossly violated regulations covering the exclusive economic zones of South Pacific island, Kiribati in particular.

[Begin (Trutweed) recording] The Kiribatians are essentially annoyed with The Americans because they have been trying to negotiate the renewal of an old agreement which expired last year. The Americans are saying that they can't afford to pay the quite small prices that the Kiribatians would like to change, and meanwhile, going on with their illegal fishing. If the Russians come along [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Moderator] (Robert Trutweed) says the Soviet have also approached Fiji and Tuvalu about fishing rights. Fiji has rejected them outright. Tuvalu is still considering the case and [words indistinct] says the Fijian Government must think carefully on what it said publicly about fishing arrangements with the Soviets.

[Begin recording] (Trutweed) (I think the [word indistinct] countries are rather sensitive to the fact of their own independence, they have been told they are independent sovereign states. They see New Zealand and Australia doing large quantities of trade with the Soviet Union, giving fishing rights to the Russians and entertaining Soviet people on their soil, and they are rather annoyed to be told that, oh, you are too small to play with the Russians. I think this [passage indistinct]. In fact they have no resources, they only have fish to sell, they say too that they are being hard done by the Americans, and that the Russians can offer them something more, and this will be a very hard thing to resist.

[Moderator] What about within the South Pacific itself, what reaction has the other island nations given to the approaches made to Kiribati?

[Trutweed] So far nothing has been said formally [passage indistinct]. However I'll be surprised if the whole issue does not come to a head at the annual meeting of the forum due to be held in Rarotonga in August.

[Moderator] I think one of the concerns of New Zealand is that if Kiribati grants fishing rights to the Russians, that will be a start to a much wider relationship with the Soviet Union.

[Trutweed] It could be said that there is a bloc of island opinion which is anti-Russian or certainly very cool to the idea of having any kind of Soviet presence in this part of the world. That's in Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands, and Western Samoa. The prospect of any kind of a Soviet presence in the region would be alarming to them, but whether the Russians could do much in exploiting Tuvalu and Kiribati as any kind of [words indistinct] because they are so small [words indistinct] there is nothing there, apart from big lagoons. I

think it would be hard for the Russians to use those as any kind of single thing to which the region reacts, it would make the moves too obvious. [end recording]

[Moderator] The prime minister declined to comment after his meeting with President Tabai this afternoon, but before the meeting, he reiterated that he'd talk to him about the Soviet proposal.

[Begin recording] [Lange] The entry of some Soviet vessels into Nelson or into Dunedin and using the facilities there is something we can handle. It's a different matter when it comes to a base in a place like, say, Kiribati. I am going to talk to the president about the proposal. What must be said immediately is that the president of Kiribati is a remarkable person, someone who really believes in independence, not just in name, not just politically, but economically, and he is fighting for a country of some 65,000 people spread over 5 million square kilometers of the Pacific for a chance to be viable and independent economically. And one way of doing that is to sell the right to take fish from the waters that are part of your economic zone, and there is a world of difference between doing that and establishing, say, a Soviet fishing base and a Russian physical presence.

I think that it would be in the interests of Kiribati to have the right to extract money from people, be they of the United States or the Soviet Union, or whatever, from paying for taking the fish.

[Unidentified interviewer] Do you think it's the first evidence of a considerable push in the South Pacific?

[Lange] No, no, because we've had that evidence already, we've seen it in New Zealand, they wanted to get Aeroflot to come in, and we squashed it. They have for some years had a fishing presence here. They have been active diplomatically, they have failed to get the presence in the South Pacific that they wanted, and I would not regard a fishing license agreement as a new physical presence in the South Pacific.

[Interviewer] So you are not concerned that the Soviet diplomatic activities in the South Pacific area would be on the increase?

[Lange] Well, Soviet diplomatic activities in the South Pacific are on the increase, but we handle that, we have a word with the ambassador from time to time.

[Interviewer] How do we handle that, talk to him about these concerns?

[Lange] Yes, and tell him what, there is no point in keeping on arguing for Aeroflot to come in. But we have a practical relationship with the Soviet Union, they are in fact a major trading partner, we must be realistic and businesslike, and we must not be so silly as to abandon New Zealand's interests from some (?allergy). On the other hand, we are totally and unshakeably part of the Western alliance, we share Western values, we have a democracy, we respect human rights, we are people who are proud of our tradition of individual respect,

if you like, and so we ought to be able to shake down with these characters rather well, but then [words indistinct].

[Interviewer] [Words indistinct] as able to protect itself, protect their own interests.

[Lange] If it becomes a matter of some strategic base, then of course New Zealand is very much opposed to it, and we trust Kiribati is not going to allow that to happen. If it is a matter of them exacting a toll for people taking fish out of vast chunks of ocean, then Kiribati needs that revenue for economic independence. I know the president of Kiribati, who was educated in New Zealand, he is a responsible, striving person, he [words indistinct], you talk with him and feel that you are going to trust him. [end recording]

[Moderator] Radio New Zealand's Tim Birch of "The World This Week" says the Soviet fishing [word indistinct] are not new, and the approach of Kiribati has just thrown it back into the [word indistinct]. I took up with him the point that the prime minister made regarding the vulnerability of small states like Kiribati.

[Begin recording] [Birch] I think the fact is that they have very limited resources, they do not even have the facilities for surveillance, which of course New Zealand is able to offer. There's no doubt that all that their 200-mile zone could be fished by the Soviets without the Kiribati Government having any control over it whatsoever, so they do lean probably toward us, the larger nations in the region, for help with their security. I don't consider this is any way patronizing [words indistinct].

[Moderator] But observers do seem to be thinking of the worst possible Soviet motive in wanting fishing rights. Is this unfair?

[Birch] I think it is, I don't think that the Soviets have an outright imperialistic or aggressive aim, but they are a great power, they do see these [words indistinct] in the Pacific, they have an urgent need for fisheries, it's a very high percentage of their protein diet. They also [passage indistinct].

[Moderator] What about the prime minister's handling of what he sees as a Soviet diplomatic initiative in New Zealand recently, when he called the Soviet ambassador into his office and dressed him down. Now that was interpreted by some as excessive behavior. Is the prime minister wary of playing up the Russians, to look good [word indistinct].

[Birch] I would not have thought that, I think he was concerned about the propaganda initiative following the ANZUS [words indistinct] by PRAVDA, by TASS, by IZVESTIYA, and by Moscow Radio [words indistinct]. It's very important for the New Zealand Government to distance itself from any impression that we might be moving closer to Soviet views because we exercised our rights with regard to ANZUS. And Mr Lange has right from the very beginning made it plain that there is no leaving an opting [words indistinct], and it's a perfectly acceptable and understandable tactic, because any other move by the New Zealand Government would send all the wrong signals to the United States at the moment. [end recording]

MALAYSIA

## STEEL COMPLEX SET FOR START-UP

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Vong Nyam Ming]

[Text]

THE flagship of Malaysia's heavy industries, Hicom's billion dollar direct reduction steel plant in Terengganu, is on target and will be ready to start operations by the end of the month.

It is learnt that the last major piece of plant equipment, the refractories, will be delivered to Perwaja Terengganu Sdn Bhd, a Hicom subsidiary, by air cargo.

Leading to the starting up of the plant, plant facilities are now being test run. The No. 3 electric arc furnace is currently going through its second test firing.

The arc furnace in Perwaja Terengganu will produce 70 tonnes of continuous cast steel billet on the run which started on Tuesday using scrap iron supplied by local supplier Permint Bumi.

The first test firing of the No. 3 electric arc furnace on Feb. 18 produced six pieces of six-metre long steel billet weighing a total of 2.8 tonnes. Furnace No. 3 will be taken through five more test

runs before it is commissioned in the first week of March for actual start-up by the middle of the month.

Perwaja Terengganu says that the steel billets produced "are of high quality with low carbon content."

The direct reduction shaft furnace, the pioneering component in the steel plant using gas from Petronas' gas processing plant at Kerteh as a reducing agent, is scheduled for start-up by the end of the month.

Commissioning of the direct reduction process supplied by Nippon Steel Corporation will be done early in March and the direct reduction shaft furnace is scheduled to go through a cold load test on Sunday.

The hot load test is set for the middle of the month. Hot reducing gas is scheduled to be blown into the direct reduction shaft furnace two to three days before the actual start-up at the end of March.

When the plant is in

operation, it will use hot gas to reduce iron ore to sponge iron in the direct reduction shaft furnace. Three electric arc furnaces will melt a mix of sponge iron and heavy melting scrap steel and this will be dumped on continuous casters and cast into billets of two sizes: 100mm x 100mm and 120mm x 120mm.

The first bulk carrier is still at Tanjung Berhala and unloading 66,000 tonnes of enriched iron ore pellets from Sweden. A crane and grab is used to offload the ore onto a conveyor bridging the kilometre-long distance between the harbour and the steel plant.

This first shipment forms part of the total annual cargo of 425,000 tons of pellet and 439,000 tons of lump ore required to produce 602,000 tons of hot briquetted iron and 559,000 tons of steel billets yearly.

The starting up of the plant completes the gestation that started on Mar. 5, 1982 when Hicom president Tan Sri Jamil

Jan and Nippon Steel Corporation president Yutaka Takeda signed the agreement to set up a steel plant using Nippon Steel's commercially untested direct reduction process.

For Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel producer with an annual production of 80 million tonnes in 1980, Terengganu will be the focus of special corporate attention as it will be the first plant to use Nippon Steel's direct reduction process.

The direct reduction process currently accounts for under four per cent or 25 million tonnes of the total world output. There are two different kinds of direct reduction processes — the direct reduction sponge iron, electric furnace like that in Perwaja Terengganu and re-smelting reduction.

The direct reduction gas-based process has been introduced in gas-producing countries due to the high production costs for reduction gas.

PHILIPPINES

GUERRILLAS KILL MAYOR, SOLDIER IN CENTRAL LEYTE

HK010458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 1 (AFP)--Suspected communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas killed a town mayor in Central Leyte Province yesterday, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported today.

Three gunmen from an unidentified group of 30 people shot dead Javier Town Mayor Federico Cua in front of his house in a village on the outskirts of the town, PNA said.

The leader of the group then went inside the village chapel and interrupted an ongoing mass to announce that they had killed the mayor, it added.

The killers took off with the mayor's three vehicles, then killed another soldier and wounded three others in a gunfight with pursuing government troops, the state-run news agency said.

Military spokesman here could not immediately confirm the PNA report.

The NPA, armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has been stepping up its attacks against government and military targets in the past few months. It observed its 16th founding anniversary Friday.

CSO: 4200/714

PHILIPPINES

BAGUIO CONDITIONS FAVOR DRUG CULTIVATION, MARKETING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Feb 85 pp 1, 17

[Article by Marcia C. Rodriguez: "Drug Menace Hits Baguio"]

[Text]

**BAGUIO CITY —** Drug abuse has become one of the most serious social problems in this city, threatening the large youth population but boosting the income of several upland farmers, city health and civic leaders disclosed.

Being an important education center in Northern Luzon, Baguio City residents, particularly its 70,000 students are the target clientele of marijuana cultivators, said Dr. Florita Garcia, officer-in-charge of the Baguio City health department.

Garcia said it is difficult to control drug abuse due to the ready access of marijuana in the city and neighboring provinces at practically "no cost."

Police records showed that marijuana, the No. 1 drug of choice in the city, is widely cultivated in Baguio, Kalinga-Apayao, Bontoc, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Benguet, and the boundaries of Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, and Tadian, Mt. Pro-

vince, Kapanga and La Union, and Dupay, Nueva and Aurora, Quezon.

Lawyer Teopisto Ronder, board chairman of Shalom House, the only accredited out-patient rehabilitation center for drug dependents in Northern Luzon, said about half of the crimes in Baguio are drug-related. Crimes usually committed by drug abusers are theft, robbery, homicide, and infliction of physical injuries.

Minors, first-offenders, and experimental users of drugs are referred to Shalom House by the courts and police for rehabilitation before a case is filed against them.

Ronder said children as young as 10 years old have abused marijuana, cough syrups, and inhalants. A number of them are hospitality girls from bars near the Wallace Air Station in Poro Point, La Union, he said.

Tourists and servicemen and Camp John Hay, Clark Air Base, and Subic naval base have also encouraged the illicit cultivation of marijuana, being regular buyers of the product, it was

reported.

The lucrative market for marijuana in Angeles, Olongapo, and Manila have led farmers to shift from cultivating vegetables and traditional crops to that of marijuana.

Dr. Charles L. Cheng, medical director of the Baguio Filipino-Chinese General Hospital, reported that the Igorot farmer in Benguet is "fast becoming the major marijuana producer" because marijuana grows well in Baguio and Benguet due to its cool climate and frequent rainfall.

Farmers do not have to cultivate, weed or use pesticides, thereby saving on manpower and farm inputs, he said.

THAILAND

MORE COMMENT ON PRC, CGDK RESPONSE TO BORDER WAR

Editorial Wants PRC 'Lesson', No ASEAN Military

Bangkok MATI MAHARAT in Thai 13-19 Mar 85 p 5

[Editorial: "War to Teach a Lesson, New Measures to Deal With Vietnam"]

[Text] Just at the time that the war along the Thai-Cambodian border was growing more intense, the president of the People's Republic of China visited Thailand.

There were widespread appeals for China to teach Vietnam another "lesson." China is the one who originated this "formula" in order to put pressure on Vietnam, which was absorbed in invading Cambodia. Prior to this, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the Khmer coalition government, appealed to China to teach Vietnam a second "lesson."

At the same time, there were arguments about whether such "lessons" should be supported or opposed and whether these are just wars or wars of aggression.

Looking at the war in Cambodia, Vietnam continues to pour troops into Cambodia, where the war has been going on for 6 years. Many countries and the United Nations have condemned Vietnam and called on it to withdraw its forces so that the Cambodians can solve their own problems. But Vietnam has ignored these appeals and continues to occupy Cambodia.

It is time that new and more effective measures were implemented to deal with Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. Recently, it was proposed that ASEAN play a military role to solve the Cambodian problem. But this generated widespread criticism.

We do not think that ASEAN should play a military role. Because besides increasing the risk for Thailand, which is the frontline country in this problem, past attempts to form regional military organizations have failed. This is not something that should be attempted again since the great powers could use this as a tool.



22 April 1985

We feel that a more effective way to pressure Vietnam to end its occupation of Cambodia might be to have China teach Vietnam another "lesson." China should be prepared to do this.

We feel that more effective methods should be implemented immediately to get Vietnam to end its military activities, which are affecting Thailand, and keep the war away from the Thai border. Because at present, we already have too many domestic problems.

#### Editorial On CGDK Defeat, ASEAN Response

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Cambodia, What Should Be Done?"]

[Text] Vietnam's advantage in the Cambodian war has led people to ask whether the Khmer coalition government, or the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to use its official name, can survive.

In order to squelch this idea, coalition government leaders such as Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan firmly insist that the struggle for national liberation will continue in order to drive the Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia.

In Beijing recently, Mr Khieu Samphan said that the Cambodian resistance groups still have strong bases even though Vietnam has seized most of their important bases along the Thai border.

This statement by a Cambodian resistance leader seems designed to comfort people. But it will not be very effective in building up morale. Mr Khieu Samphan probably went to Beijing in order to ask the Chinese about promises on such matters as providing the Khmer coalition with military support. And what is important is that he probably urged the Chinese to teach the Vietnamese a second lesson.

The Khmer coalition suffered this defeat because its weapons are inferior to those of the Vietnamese, who have both tanks and artillery. If the Khmer coalition forces had weapons that matched those of the Vietnamese, the result of the fighting would probably have been different.

This shows that those who are supporting the Khmer coalition are not really sincere and that they are just supporting the Khmer coalition in order to use them as a political tool.

After the ASEAN ministers of foreign affairs called on the world community to give the Khmer coalition political and military support, on behalf of the United States, Mr Kenneth Dam, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, said that the United States does not plan to give any military support to the Khmer coalition.

Such a complex situation has confused Thailand, too, the frontline country. Because if the Khmer coalition suffers a decisive defeat, this will have a direct effect on Thailand's security.

At the present time, Thailand is not bothered by the situation in Cambodia since Vietnam does not want to create more enemies by invading Thailand until it has completely crushed the Khmer coalition.

But in the long term, we will have to ponder things deeply if Vietnam succeeds in occupying and pacifying Cambodia. But this will not be because Vietnam will attack or invade Thailand. We could handle that. Rather, the problem is that Thailand would have to bear the burden of looking after the refugees just as Lebanon has had to do with the Palestinians.

Thus, ASEAN should think of a way to retaliate against Vietnam, such as by joining military forces in order to create a balance of military might.

It is somewhat surprising that ASEAN's efforts to solve the Cambodian problem have achieved very little even though they have carried on their activities within the framework of international law.

What would happen if ASEAN followed Vietnam's example and launched a war to restore Cambodia to the Cambodians, claiming that it was doing this at the request of the Khmer coalition government, which is the government that is recognized by most countries?

#### Column On Pol Pot

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Chaiwat Yonpiam: "Cambodia: Where Has Pol Pot Gone?"]

[Excerpts] An A.P. telex report yesterday asked where Mr Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmer Rouge, has disappeared to.

Yes, what has happened to him? We do not have to look for an answer since the busybody A.P. answered its own question. It is a Western-style answer.

At present, everyone is asking about Pol Pot since the Khmer Rouge, which he heads, is now in the news. That is, the Vietnamese have overrun important Khmer Rouge bases in the Phnom Malai area.

Mr Pol Pot is well known as the leader of the Khmer Rouge, which ruled all of Cambodia 6 years ago and which carried out an extremely bloody revolution to turn Cambodia into a communist country.

Stories about Pol Pot appeared on 8 December 1979 after he gave an interview to a team of Japanese reporters who had gone to see him at a Khmer Rouge guerrilla camp deep inside Cambodia.

A Thai military news source who is knowledgeable about this matter said that Pol Pot, who is in his late 50s or early 60s, received medical treatment at the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1983 at the Phyathai Hospital, a large hospital in Bangkok. He had high blood pressure and diabetes. The news source said that Pol Pot received treatment at that hospital under an assumed name.

At the same time, there have been many unconfirmed reports and rumors that Pol Pot has gone to China, which is an important backer of the Khmer Rouge. Other rumors say that Pol Pot is living at the Chinese embassy in Bangkok, which is supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, of which the Khmer Rouge is a member.

A report of somewhat greater reliability states that Pol Pot spends most of his time in a remote mountainous area in southwestern Cambodia, where he serves as the commander of the Khmer Rouge forces, or the "National Army of Democratic Kampuchea" as they are known officially.

Ek Chun, a low-level civilian official who defected from the Khmer Rouge last October, said in an interview that while Pol Pot has not been in the news very much, it is generally known that he is still in firm control of the movement. Khieu Samphan is just a figurehead.

The secrecy surrounding Pol Pot will continue. But it is known that he used to go by the name Saloth Sar. It is thought that he was born on 19 May 1928.

Pol Pot studied radio electronics at a school in Paris. He fled Phnom Penh in 1963 in order to join the communist movement. He was the Khmer Rouge leader during the 1970-1975 war against the government of President Lon Nol, who was supported by the United States.

He is still the leader of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. He has always treated his enemies, both real and imagined, with great ruthlessness.

Pol Pot became the Khmer Rouge premier in April 1976 when the Khmer Rouge still held Phnom Penh. After that, Cambodia was transformed into a large labor camp where hunger and disease were rife and executions were common.

### Kriangsak Party MP Supports Athit

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Piya Angkinan, Citing the Cambodian Problem, Favors Granting an Extension to Athit"]

[Text] An MP from Phetchaburi favors granting an extension to Athit, claiming that this will have an important effect on the border problem.

"At present, there are many confusing reports about granting an extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC. I feel that the Defense Council and Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, should consider granting an extension to the commander of the armed forces, a man who is one of the country's important resources. I feel that if the nation's armed forces are shaken and lose their efficiency and if there is disunity in the country, it will be difficult to preserve the security of the nation, the beloved homeland of 50 million Thais," said Mr Piya Angkinan, a National Democracy Party MP from Phetchaburi Province, concerning the matter of granting an extension to Gen Athit.

On the border situation, Mr Piya said that the situation is not very reassuring. Thais must show solidarity. He feels that Gen Athit has dedicated himself to the military and worked closely with his subordinates. This has helped reduce the tension created by the actions of outside enemies.

### MP Opposes U.S. Depot

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Only China Can Decide the Fate of Cambodia"]

[Text] Vietnam has temporarily halted its military operations. The chairman of the military affairs subcommittee is worried about ASEAN's resolution. He thinks that the key to solving the immediate problems in Cambodia, both at the negotiating table and on the battlefield, is China.

The fighting in Cambodia has now abated. Thai reporters in Aranyaprathet District have reported that it is now raining very hard. According to a military intelligence report, Vietnam is moving up more men and weapons. Thus, it is quite likely that Vietnam will again attack the Cambodian resistance forces. Their next target will be the forces of Son Sann.

There was a report that on 1 March, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Asa Sarasin, the under secretary of foreign affairs, and a group of important military officers including Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the deputy chief of staff of the army,

Maj Gen Naritdon Detchapradiyet, the secretary of the army, and Maj Gen Charat Kunlawanit, visited the Cambodian refugee center at Khao I Dang. Something somewhat unusual was that officials of "C.K." Unit 8, which guards the center, refused to allow Thai reporters to come gather information. Only foreign reporters and domestic television stations were allowed in. No reason was given for this.

As for the situation along the Cambodian border, in an interview with SIAM RAT, Lt Col Sanan Khachonprasat, an MP from Phichit Province and the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Military Affairs, said that his subcommittee had invited military officers and people from the Ministry of Defense to discuss this matter. The situation does not seem to be too serious. We are in charge of the situation even though there have been serious effects on several occasions.

However, the chairman of the military affairs subcommittee expressed concern about the latest ASEAN resolution, which calls on other countries to give military support to the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is opposing Vietnam's occupation. He said that things must be watched closely to ensure that things do not go too far or reach the point where we become directly involved in the war between the Vietnamese and the Khmer coalition.

The chairman of the military affairs subcommittee said that the way to solve the immediate Cambodian problem is to have China play a role. China should negotiate with both Vietnam and the Soviet Union, give military support to the Khmer coalition and put military pressure on the Vietnamese.

As for the rumors that the United States will again play a role in Thailand by building a weapons depot here, Lt Col Sanan said that he is opposed to this since this might result in the confrontation with Vietnam becoming even more tense.

#### Socialist Asks PRC to Pressure SRV

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "MP Asks China to Pressure Vietnam to Withdraw From Cambodia"]

[Text] A Thai socialist leader has asked Chinese socialist leaders to increase the pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. He also called on certain ASEAN countries to act like real allies.

Mr Khlaeo Norapati, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the Social Democrat Party, was interviewed by reporters at parliament on 12 March. He said that the recent visit by Mr Li Xiannian, the president of the People's Republic of China, had much meaning for Thailand. It showed that the two countries are friends and that both want Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia so that the Cambodians

can govern themselves. Cambodia's domestic affairs should be left to Cambodia to handle. But at present, Vietnam is interfering in Cambodia's affairs. This has placed a heavy burden on Thailand since it has to look after more than 100,000 refugees.

Mr Khlaeo said that Chinese leaders have often said that if Thailand is invaded, China will help us. At present, Thailand is experiencing difficulties. As an MP, he has asked China, which is considered to be an ally of Thailand, to use its influence, which is greater than that of Vietnam, to get Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Regardless of the method used, something must be done to restore peace. However, we do not want anyone to send forces since the Thai military is capable of handling the situation here. They should just do whatever they think appropriate to help get Vietnam out of Cambodia.

Mr Khlaeo said that he discussed matters with the president of China and wants to see what action China will take to help us. Because if Vietnam stays in Cambodia, it will pose a threat to this region. If China, as an ally, takes action to force Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia, we will be forever grateful.

As for his asking China to pressure Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia, reporters asked him if he had asked China to teach Vietnam another "lesson." Mr Khlaeo said, "I did not ask them to do that. That is up to China."

In conclusion, Mr Khlaeo said that he had asked Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, to see whether other ASEAN countries are real allies of Thailand. Because some of the ASEAN countries are trying to benefit at Thailand's expense. For example, while claiming to be our ally, they are trying to gain a trade advantage. This should be discussed with them. They should not be allowed to continue profiting at our expense.

#### Editorial Asks Partition of Cambodia

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Excerpts] The long war between the Khmer Coalition, which is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Vietnamese-backed Cambodians led by Heng Samrin is increasing in intensity. Vietnam has launched strong attacks. As a result, Sihanouk's forces have had to withdraw from their bases and wage guerrilla war.

Important statesmen from various countries have negotiated with Vietnam in an attempt to end the terrible fighting, but they have failed to achieve any results.

Instead, Vietnam has stepped up its attacks, as has been reported in the press.

Besides this, senior Thai politicians have tried several times to negotiate with Vietnam in order to solve the problem, but they, too, have failed to achieve anything.

We feel that the United Nations should take a position in order to solve this problem. If it cannot force Vietnam to act in accord with the [U.N.] resolution that was issued, it should find some other way. We feel that the problem should be solved by reaching a compromise and partitioning Cambodia into two countries just as was done in Korea and Vietnam. If an agreement can be reached on this, the terrible atrocities occurring today will come to an end. As for the fear that there will be conflicts just as in the case of north and south Vietnam, ways to prevent this should be found. This is a suitable solution and is something that should be done.

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THAILAND

LABOR LEADER ON MOVEMENT PROBLEMS, PREM LEADERSHIP, ECONOMY

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 9-15 Mar 85 pp 30-35

[Interview with Ahmat Khamthetthong, the president of the Employees' Council of the Labor Council of Thailand; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In general, what is your view of the labor movement today?

[Answer] To look at the labor movement, we have to discuss the reasons for establishing labor unions. The objectives are to develop or raise the standard of living of the laborers, increase their incomes or wages, ensure that they receive adequate welfare benefits and provide them with job security. Laborers have been exploited for a long time.

There are more than 400 labor unions in Thailand. At times when it is necessary to join together in order to bargain or make demands, they can't unite as they should. Because of this weakness, the government and employers do not feel that we have bargaining capabilities. I am trying to cooperate with other labor groups in order to overcome this weakness.

What is very important is that to reach the above goals, there must be cooperation and many methods must be used since many restrictions are placed on the labor unions in Thailand. For example, they stipulate that the labor unions can play only this or that role.

Thus, looking at this situation, I don't feel that it will be possible to solve the problems of the laborers unless we use some other method or technique to coordinate things. I don't feel that much will be achieved if we just act within the limits that have been set for the labor unions.

[Question] What is the origin of the problems or obstacles that have made the labor movement weak and caused it to fragment?



[Answer] I think that several things are involved. The labor movement looks very fragmented now. In the beginning when there was the Employees' Association, even though we had few organizations, we were united. This was true in 1972 when the Employees' Association was formed. After the events of 14 October 1973, there were only about 20 labor unions. But we were united, and when we criticized something, we did so with one voice.

Then, demands were made to revise the law, and the Labor Relations Law presently in use was promulgated. The name "employees' association" was changed to "labor union." There was still good cooperation at that time.

But after the events of 6 October 1976, laborers began to split apart since our movement was infiltrated. In particular, those who felt that the laborers were a violent group and a united front of the communists tried to intervene and destroy the labor movement just as they had destroyed the student movement. Because of this, some labor leaders split away and formed a new group. Laborers were divided into two groups. That faction was supported by the administration. This weakened the laborers. We have tried to cooperate in creating a strong labor council. But recently, there has been apprehension. In particular, Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan, the president of the Employees' Council of the Labor Federation of Thailand, feels that I am working with certain soldiers and politicians. But I have shown restraint about this. Actually, we know that his group is in contact with many military officers and politicians.

We have tried to be patient. The aim of our activities is to benefit the laborers. Besides this, we also take a farsighted view of things. That is, if laborers are to have a good standard of living, the standard of living of Thai society as a whole must be good. I don't think that it is possible for the standard of living of laborers to improve if that of other elements of society is deteriorating.

In Thai politics and society, there is still oppression, poverty and exploitation. We can't become absorbed in improving the lives of just the laborers. There must be unity throughout society.

[Question] What influential groups are playing a role among the labor groups? Do you think that this is an important reason why laborers are now divided and weak?

[Answer] As for groups that have influence among the laborers, I am not sure which groups have caused the laborers to split apart. However, one thing that is clear is that certain labor leaders have not worked to benefit the laborers or the public. They have not concerned themselves with developing the struggle movement. Instead, their only goal has been to become leaders who are respected by the majority of the laborers. Thus, they have maligned others. For example, there are 10 leaders. Those

who think like this have tried to malign the others. They have made false charges in order to tarnish the image of the other leaders among the laborers while claiming to be good people themselves. This has led to divisions.

Something else that is important is that labor leaders still have the narrow view that "if I cannot be the leader, no one else should be either."

In my view, it will be difficult for outsiders to cause splits among laborers unless they have the cooperation of labor leaders. This depends on those labor leaders who do not have a definite standpoint on working for the group. There are such people, but I don't have to name them.

[Question] Based on all that you have said, what do people in general think about laborers?

[Answer] I will try to look at things from the standpoint of a person on the outside. Laborers are not united. Because of this, outsiders, particularly the government and employers, who are trying not to give any rights to laborers, will not attach any importance to the laborers since they see that they do not have any "weight." This is because we have little bargaining power because of our lack of unity.

Thus, to solve this problem, we must find a way to unify the laborers. Personally, even if others condemn or blame me, I am willing to put up with this if I can get laborers to unite. For example, I am the president of the Labor Council. If there was someone to take my place and he could bring about unity, I would be glad to give up my position. I am not attached to this position. My aim is to do things that will benefit the public.

[Question] What lessons have been learned from past activities and have the people approved of these things?

[Answer] I think that the people approve of some of the activities of the laborers. However, most people still have a bad impression of laborers. They feel that the labor unions have carried on movements only for their own personal gain. And in the past, that has often been true. For example, when there are strikes in order to make demands, the government and the employers, who have a mouthpiece, try to gain the support of the people by saying that the strike will cause problems for the people.

The people don't know what the unions are doing. The labor unions have tried to make the people understand that the laborers do not want to cause problems for the people. But we haven't had enough opportunities to make the people understand. Examples are the recent railroad and communications strikes. The railroad strike occurred because the government failed to act in accord with the law and the decision of the arbitrator, which is a step based on the law. When

the strike was called, the people did not blame the government. Instead, the government, or mass media, just said that the strike was causing problems for the people. But no one explained "why" we had to strike. Actually, the strike was called because of the government's failure to act in accord with the law. Thus, it was the government that was responsible for this, not the laborers.

The people haven't looked at the cause of the problem. Take the communications strike a few days ago, for example. Certainly, the workers were concerned about their own interests. But really, they were opposed to dividing the Communications Authority of Thailand into two sectors and allowing the private sector to get involved. They would be the ones to benefit from an increase in prices. And so the workers were actually protecting the interests of the people.

But the people refused to see that the communications workers were protesting on their behalf. They just believed the government when it said that the strike was causing trouble and instability for the government. They took a negative view of the labor union because the labor union could not make the people understand. And the labor union could not make them understand because it lacked a mouthpiece like that of the government or employers.

In cases in which laborers are exploited, such as in the minimum wage matter, the government units know what is going on and have openly admitted things. The Labor Department has admitted that employers are violating the minimum wage law. The government is responsible for taking action. And so why hasn't it taken action when it knows what is happening? This shows that the government does not have any capabilities. Government units refuse to carry out their duties. Because of this, laborers who are exploited have no other recourse but to rise up and fight. Wherever there is exploitation, there will be fighting. That is only natural. But when people rise up to fight, they are viewed as troublemakers.

[Question] What do you think of the administrative work of the government of Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister?

[Answer] I think that the government of Gen Prem has failed in its efforts to administer things. In particular, its management of economic affairs has been a failure. The treasury has no money. Various methods to bring money into the treasury have been tried with no thought of the consequences or of the trouble that this might cause the people. For example, the devaluation of the baht was one method implemented in order to bring in money. Another method is selling the state enterprises.

In short, in administering things, instead of improving the standard of living of the people, the Prem government has just made things worse, especially for people in the middle class and below. But those at another level, that is, those who already have a good economic position, have grown even richer.

Thus, if this were a democracy, considering all their mistakes, they would have to give the people a chance to elect more capable people to replace them.

[Question] Are these problems the fault of the prime minister or are they the fault of other people?

[Answer] I think that they are the fault of the government. The prime minister is a weak person who is pulled one way and another. I agree with some of the government's policies. In particular, I agree with Policy 66/1980 since this policy was designed to eliminate influential people from the local to the national level. If this policy were actually implemented, the country would definitely make progress. Things would improve for those who are exploited.

But the problem is that after this policy was promulgated, the government blocked its implementation. This was the policy of the prime minister, but the parties in the government were opposed to it. In such a situation, the prime minister must be strong and state clearly whether a policy is right or wrong. If it is right, the government must implement it. If it can't, it must be dissolved. How can you be prime minister if you promulgate a policy and the parties in your government refuse to implement it? The prime minister must be resolute and dismiss anyone who doesn't support the policy. If he can't, he should resign.

At present, it is as if there were two policies, that is, one of the prime minister and one of the parties in the government. The two policies are in conflict, and the policy of the prime minister has not been implemented resolutely. Thus, people with progressive ideas view Policy 66/1980 as a trick even though everyone agrees that the policy itself is a good policy.

[Question] Do you think that reshuffling the cabinet would solve the problem?

[Answer] I think that the policies should be changed. And then we should watch to see whether people follow the policies. Those who do not should be dismissed. No matter how many times the cabinet is reshuffled, if the policies are bad, the new cabinet will be bad, too. Thus, if Prime Minister Prem wants to remain in office, he must change the policies and implement good policies.

From what I have seen, even though there have been more than 10 changes of government, the policies and structure of the government have not changed. Thus, the country still has insoluble problems. It's like an "old wine in a new bottle."

[Question] At present, how great a role is the military playing in political, economic and social affairs? Many people feel that the country's problems are the fault of the military.

[Answer] In the past, the military could be compared to a "sentry" responsible for guarding the money of a financier. Later on, the military split into various factions. The group that had such interests survived. But another group of soldiers felt that there should be cooperation in developing things instead of just joining together to build power to control things, or dictatorial power.

When I look at the soldiers, I do not lump them all together but try to determine which ones are working for the people and which ones are trying to create a dictatorship. I think that there are still many soldiers who support gaining dictatorial power.

[Question] In your view, who is playing a greater role now and what is the future trend?

[Answer] I think that those with old views are still well entrenched. That is, they serve the dictators. I think that to change Thai society, the military must play a role. But the culprits are the dictators who still have influence. This group uses the soldiers. But at the same time, the soldiers profit, too.

[Question] What is your view of Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC?

[Answer] I think that he is irresolute and doesn't know what he wants. I do not have direct contact with him. My view is that of an outsider. Take the matter of his opposing the devaluation of the baht, for example. He spoke out once and then kept quiet. That shows that he is not resolute.

To be a leader, when you know that a policy is correct, you have to stand firm. You can't change your mind just because the policy affects this or that or is harmful to your interests. That is not right. If you have taken the correct position, you have to stand firm.

[Question] If the soldiers who support having a democracy begin playing a larger role, will you and those subordinate to you participate in things?

[Answer] If this group has a clear policy of serving the people, regardless of what group it is, we will support it. It doesn't have to be a military group. It can be a political party or any other group that can "lead" the people with a clear policy.

[Question] But at present, the group with the greatest bargaining power is the military.

[Answer] Certainly! They have weapons. But I think that this depends on the people. I am sure that if the people are opposed or do not agree, the military won't dare do anything. The problem is that the

people are still weak. They lack a strong and resolute leader to raise the banner and lead the people.

At present, if you ask the people, they will all say that the government is in disarray and should resign. If there was a real leader and he succeeded in rousing the people, the military would have to accept this. It wouldn't dare oppose the people. If it did, there would be bloodshed.

[Question] Can such a leader be found today?

[Answer] The chances of finding one seem small. The leaders of the political parties are worthless. They cooperate with this and that group to exploit the people.

At present, the only person fit to lead the people is Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the vice president of parliament. But he belongs to a rather weak political party. I think that Mr Uthai has good ideas. But he doesn't dare take action to unify the people. He is still attached to the parliamentary system, the election system.

When the present constitution was promulgated, Mr Uthai opposed it. When people wanted to revise it, he opposed them (laughs). He did so because the proposal to change it had both good and bad points.

Later on, he made a clear statement about the election system. He said that this system is not democratic since it is a joint-zone, single-number system. The only people who can form political parties are those with power and money. These conditions were set in order to give the big political parties with power even more power. Only the large and influential political parties will be left. Mr Uthai said quite clearly that this must be changed. With such views, I think that he should be the leader of the people.

[Question] Based on the general picture of the political and socioeconomic problems discussed above, what targets have you set for the labor movement?

[Answer] I think that the economy is in trouble because those who have political power are the ones who have set the economic goals. The people with power refers to those in the government. But they have set the wrong goals since their policies are wrong. Actually, to solve the economic problems, political power must be shared. Those with political power can stipulate whether the economy is to serve the majority or the minority.

In the future, if the laborers do not have political bargaining power, they won't have economic power either. Thus, we must take political measures. A combination of methods must be used. We must build labor

unions. At the same time, we must educate the laborers so that they are aware of the real problems. To solve the problems, we must have political power. Since we don't have any power now, we will first have to take action to gain power. In the meantime, we can only ask that the immediate problems be solved. But it still isn't possible to solve the problems as the laborers want. There are labor unions now, but the appeals made are ineffective. For example, after the baht was devalued, the employers lost money, or profits. We couldn't make demands; they had lost, too. Thus, we can't use just economic power.

[Question] What can be done to gain recognition?

[Answer] We must improve the work policies. That is, in carrying on movements, we must do so in such a way that people know that we are working to help them, too, and not just ourselves. I am trying to make changes so that the needs of the people are clear, too. We have submitted memorandums to the government. Some people think that we are interfering in politics. There are those who oppose us and those who support us. But we will continue to do what is right.

We are trying to improve the movement. But the problem is that the labor leaders are not prepared to lead the movement. Leaders must be prepared to make real sacrifices. Because besides working for the unions, they have their regular jobs, too. On holidays, instead of having time to relax with their families, they must work for the laborers.

[Question] In the coming period, in what activities will your labor group engage?

[Answer] This is a period of reflection to determine what should be done to get laborers to unite and to get them to see the real goals. I think that labor leaders have begun to realize this because of the past fighting. We must discuss whether we are going to fight just for the sake of fighting or to gain real results. We must discuss this and clarify this. Because in the past, some labor leaders have carried on activities just to make the headlines. But they have not considered how the problems can be solved if their efforts fail. In a democratic system, they do not have to struggle as hard as we do since the political apparatus helps them. But we have to wage a political struggle since we do not have a democratic system. Our system blocks the formation of strong labor unions. Of the more than 400 labor unions here, the strongest are the state enterprise labor unions. But the government is trying to destroy them by transferring, or selling, the enterprises to the private sector. As long as the system is like this, the unions will remain weak.

The system creates the policies. We have agreed that we must oppose the sale of the state enterprises. If something happens somewhere, we must definitely play a part. Regardless of which group it is, we must get involved. Take the federated state enterprise labor union group of the Labor Federation, for example. We will be glad to cooperate.

Because we are so involved in talking about political interference and the possibility of a coup d'etat, we don't do anything. We are always on the "receiving end." Personally, I think that action must be taken. It isn't necessary to unite all the groups. Twenty unions would be enough. Or if just seven state enterprises took action together, the government would be in trouble. The problem is that all we do is talk and so effective action can't be taken.

[Question] What is the attitude of the Employees' Council of the Labor Federation?

[Answer] I think that they are trying to take action. But it will take time. I don't know whether they will achieve any results before it is too late. We are trying to coordinate things with them. I have talked with Mr Phaisan and told him that we should focus on our common problems. I think that an agreement can be reached.

If the leaders put aside personal matters and focus on the common problems, there is a good chance that we will be able to unite. In particular, personal ambitions must be put aside.

[Question] What are the chances that Gen Athit will be granted an extension?

[Answer] That is difficult to say. I am not sure about those in parliament. Based on my dealings with parliament, it is more a matter of interests. If they can divide things, there is a good chance that he will be granted an extension, unless there are MPs who have a firm standpoint. But few do. Thus, this could go either way. To date, this has been a matter of bargaining over interests. The same is true for the political groups, or parties, that are part of the government. Sometimes, they oppose this while at others they support this. It all depends on what will benefit them the most.

[Question] What do others think about your serving as a senator?

[Answer] I feel that there are too many factions. When I was appointed a senator, some laborers and newspapers charged that I was serving the military and that this was why I had been made a senator. Only I know whom I serve. But I am definitely serving the laborers. I have constantly fought the government and employers. I stand on the side of the laborers.



After I was appointed senator, people charged that I was a tool of the military or government. When the 22 communists were arrested last July, I was the one who proposed abolishing the Anti-Communist Act. People began to wonder why I was opposing the arrest of these people if I was the servant of the military. I don't know what those who view me like that think.

When the government devalued the baht, I voiced my opposition. The mass media blamed me, saying that as a senator, I should not have involved the laborers in this. I still don't know what the press wants. I wouldn't mind being blamed like this if I were working for the government. They have to fulfill their duties. But I have clearly stated that if the government makes a mistake, it must be corrected. If the government does the right thing, I will support the government.

[Question] Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut once hinted that something bad might happen this April. Do you think that that might happen?

[Answer] I don't know. But that could very well be true since parliament will convene. The Thai Nation Party has to put pressure on the government. There will have to be some political turmoil. But I don't know how far things will go.

[Question] Do you think that this will be in line with the movements in the military during the April military reshuffle?

[Answer] There are so many things going on at that time. That is the problem.

[Question] Do you think the government will be able to handle these problems?

[Answer] I think that it will be difficult. But the government still controls a majority of the votes in parliament.

[Question] In April, will the laborers take any resolute action?

[Answer] We are carrying on activities all the time. Actually, Thai laborers are very nice as compared with those in other countries since we rarely engage in disruptive activities. We make demands only when we are "hungry." If we are "fed a little," we remain quiet.

[Question] Many people say that you have a relationship with Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

[Answer] That is not true. We know each other. That is all. I know several officers.

[Question] If he plays a greater role, will you support him?

[Answer] It depends on the issues and targets. For example, when Gen Athit opposed the devaluation of the baht, I supported him because I was opposed to the government's policy on this. I would have supported anyone else on that matter since I am concerned with the policy and not the individual.

I associate with politicians in order to make use of them in the interests of the people and laborers. The same is true for military officers.

11943

CSO: 4207/155

THAILAND

VOFA ON SRV 'SLANDER' ON REFUGEES

BK300238 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A large number of people in Nakhon Phanom Province have gathered in a show of force against Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty.

At 2000 on 16 March 1985, about 200 Thai people from various villages surrounding the Phanom Chedi in Nakhon Phanom Province staged a mass rally at the Phanom Chedi to protest against the Vietnamese government over Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty in Surin and Sisaket Provinces along the border with Cambodia. Later, at 2200, a district chief and a police inspector arrived together with other district officials to restore order and call on these people to disperse and go home in order to avoid regrettable troubles. Not until 2300 did these people agree to disperse at the request of local authorities.

Despite the fact that nobody was injured or robbed in this incident, Vietnam has vociferously claimed that hooligans have physically assaulted and robbed Vietnamese refugees without being arrested or punished by the local Thai administration. Vietnam has fabricated this story to slander the Thai people. This slanderous charge by Vietnam has reflected its ill desire to smear Thailand.

The incident in Nakhon Phanom was a reaction of the Thai people against the Vietnamese use of force to violate Thai territory. The Thai people are peace-loving people, but when faced with foreign aggression, they cannot but show their patriotic attitude. Other peoples in the world would do the same if their national sovereignty and territorial integrity were violated. They must resist to defend their territory and must not remain idle, letting foreign soldiers rule the roost.

Making a protest or staging a protest demonstration is the legitimate right of the Thai people. As Thailand is a democratic nation, the Thai people naturally have the right to speak their opinion. This is totally different from some other countries in which the people have no freedom of speech and are told to do this and do that against their will.

Playing up the incident in Nakhon Phanom Province, Vietnam has vociferously and slanderously charged that this protest runs counter to the good-will spirit of the Thai-Vietnamese joint statement on the development of relations between the two countries. For the Thai side, Thailand has never wished to see such an incident occur. After thinking carefully and thoroughly, however, one may realize that this incident was a reaction of the Thai people against Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty. Thailand has suffered great losses in human lives and property since the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Frankly speaking, recent Vietnamese military activities at the Thai-Cambodian border did not contribute anything to building and developing relations between the two peoples of Thailand and Vietnam. Instead, they were considered detrimental to relations between Thailand and Vietnam and as running counter to the joint statement signed by Thailand and Vietnam in 1978. This evidence Vietnam cannot deny.

Therefore, in order to prevent the recurrence of such regrettable incidents, Vietnam must put an immediate end to its practice of speaking about peace while thinking about war. This has aroused indignation among the Thai people.

Vietnam must immediately stop its violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and must completely withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in order to create a chance for the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. It is the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia that have paved the way for Vietnamese troops to violate Thailand's sovereignty and territory over the past 6 years.

CSO: 4209/311

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NHAN DAN ON SECURITY IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK301550 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "The Movement for the Defense of National Security in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City public security service is one of two local units throughout the country which were recently awarded the rotating banner of the Council of Ministers by the Ministry of Interior for taking the lead in the 1984 emulation movement "for national security." Noteworthy is that it has continuously and actively launched attacks and inflicted punishment on all types of political reactionaries and criminals to firmly maintain national security and social order and safety at a time when the city is still rife with difficulties and complexities. Last year, the Ho Chi Minh City public security service promptly checked and smashed almost all sabotage activities of the reactionaries, thus adequately and safely protecting various important economic and national defense agencies and establishments. The service also contributed effectively to preventing the smuggling of reactionary cultural materials into the city through the post office, and participated in the struggle against speculators, smugglers, makers of fake goods, and illegal businessmen. The number of criminal cases dropped by nearly 30 percent and the number of serious cases dropped by 40 percent compared with 1983. Meanwhile, more than 34 million dong worth of property were recovered for the state. The mass movement for the defense of national security developed broadly and deeply, and the public security forces matured remarkably and were successively commended and awarded the title of heroic unit by the state.

### Combine With the Struggle Between the Two Paths

The first question concerning the party's leadership over the people's security movement is to combine the task of struggling against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage with the struggle between the two paths. The enemy's schemes of sabotage against the revolution in Ho Chi Minh City have been manifested in many fields--political, ideological, economic, cultural, and military--with attention being given to economic sabotage.

The major political indoctrination drive in the city has enabled many cadres, party members, and public security men to identify more clearly the position

and characteristics of the city, which is the center of many fields of activity in the country and a vitally important target of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Any complex development in the security of the city would affect the entire region. As the enemy is conducting a war of sabotage against us in many fields, it is also necessary for us to work out plans to cope with the enemy in many fields. Because of this, all leading party committee echelons must devise measures to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage in combination with the tasks of accelerating the transformation of industry, trade, and agriculture, struggling against negativism among their ranks and all types of crimes, and strengthening socialist trade and market management. Because the outside enemy has colluded with the inside enemy in seeking means to undermine the city in the field of distribution and circulation, the struggle between the two paths has proceeded in a relatively concentrated manner in this field. It is our relaxation in work related to socialist transformation which has created loopholes for speculators and smugglers to enrich themselves quickly and has given rise to social evils and negative manifestations, thus allowing the enemy to take advantage of these to undermine our city in numerous fields.

The initial success in the transformation of industry and trade in combination with that of agriculture over the past year and more in various precincts and districts has also contributed actively to stabilizing the market and maintaining political security and social order and safety. Last year, under the direct leadership of the party committee, the public security service, together with other responsible sectors, detected and dealt with thousands of cases involving smuggling, the production of fake goods, and illegal business activities. This decisive action has helped restore socialist order in economic and social activities, make the local public security forces pure, and advance the emulation movement for the defense of national security. It is the dishonest merchants who usually seek to make under-the-counter deals with deviant and degenerate elements in the state machinery. Therefore, in struggling against negativism within the state machinery, we aim not only at safeguarding the party and administration but also at helping eliminate the support of speculators and smugglers who often collude with the reactionaries in the country and abroad in seeking the means to penetrate and undermine our ranks. By detecting deviant and degenerate elements in the state machinery along with participating in the struggle to punish speculators, the public security service has contributed actively to the preservation of political security and social order and safety. Meanwhile, by intensifying its leadership, the city party organization has been able to launch a mass cultural and artistic movement and shape a new lifestyle at the grass-roots level, thus gradually eliminating reactionary and decadent culture and arts and the old way of life.

#### Build a Firm and Strong Core Force

Every day, public security cadres and combatants in Ho Chi Minh City have to cope with different enemies from many directions, as well as with bad elements and backward habits left behind by the old society. To ensure success in this struggle, all party organizations must, on the one hand, provide

guidance for dealing decisively with all types of crimes to maintain security and order and, on the other hand, train the contingent of public security cadres so that they can undergo all ordeals with confidence and can firmly maintain the revolutionary quality of a people's public security combatant.

In directing the struggle to make the public security forces pure and strong, all party committee echelons must, first of all, concentrate on constantly examining and countering such manifestations as lack of vigilance, right-wing deviation, and violation of the people's right to collective mastery, especially overbearance, officialism, oppression of the masses, and protection of bad elements. With educational and constructive measures, they must also pay attention to guiding public security forces in actively checking and countering all manifestations of negativism among themselves so as to promptly prevent any possible erroneous act. Meanwhile, all precinct and district party committees should, on a regular basis, arrange for public security cadres to conduct criticism and self-criticism in their units as well as before the public in the city wards concerned. All of this is aimed mainly at enhancing their sense of serving the people and promoting the right to collective mastery of the masses in supervising and building the public security forces.

Successfully building pure and strong party organizations is a factor determining the success of building firm and strong public security forces. The city's public security force cadres have clearly realized the enemy's schemes and are standing ready for all ordeals. They have placed their confidence in the party's line and are determined to overcome all difficulties and fulfill all assigned tasks. The party organization of the city's public security forces has paid special attention to consolidating party chapters. The number of party chapters receiving the "firm and strong party organization" title increased by more than 10 percent. The five party organizations of the city's public security forces have admitted 600 additional party members, three times more than in 1983. Various party grassroots organizations of the public security sector have performed their leadership and inspection functions over public security organizations and units.

#### Closely Combine Tasks With Mass Movements

The mass movement to emulate in maintaining the fatherland's security must be carried out in close association with the city's general revolutionary mass movement. We must use the tasks of serving the major objectives of the city party organization as "levers" to accelerate the movement to maintain the fatherland's security. Tasks of industrial, trade, and agricultural transformation and of strengthening the rural areas have been carried out satisfactorily at the 1st and 11th precincts, and in Tan Binh, Go Vap, Thu Duc, Cu Chi, and Hoc Mon Districts. Various sectors, mass organizations, and party chapters have also been firmly consolidated. As a result, the mass movement to maintain the fatherland's security has developed consistently.

To ensure success, we must closely coordinate the tasks of these movements in order to exploit the combined strengths and strengthen the people's right to

collective mastery on the security front. Various echelons of district, precinct, and economic establishment party committees must supervise and inspect tasks on formulating economic and cultural development plans and tasks on designing measures for protecting the economy and ideology. The implementation of these tasks will be reviewed in various activities of the party chapters. These tasks are also one of the most important objectives of the socialist emulation movement at enterprises, organizations, and so forth. The important point is that party organizations must pay attention to consolidating the youth union, the women's union, and the trade union because they are responsible organizations for emulation movements to maintain the fatherland's security and develop the people's right to collective mastery, especially through the authority and functioning of various mass organizations.

Party leadership has also been manifested in the movement to build a new lifestyle which has attracted hundreds of thousands of youths who are now participating in various teams to protect streets and enterprises and the people's defense teams for patrolling, guarding, and educating spoiled teenagers. The women's union launched various movements to build new women and strengthen their right to collective mastery in the distribution and circulation front and in market management, especially the food management task. The trade union organized emulation drives to protect production and socialist property in close association with the movement to maintain the fatherland's security. Guided by the city party committee, the city public security forces have coordinated with the youth union and the city people's army command in organizing "the youth assault force for maintaining the fatherland's security." This movement has attracted 114,000 youths who are now participating in various forms of activities aimed at accelerating the emulation drive for maintaining the fatherland's security.

CSO: 4209/312



**MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

**SABOTAGE OF DON DUONG POWER LINE REPORTED**

**Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 3**

**[Article by Hoang Kim Ngoc: "Don Duong Properly Carries Out the Task of Protecting High-Tension Power Line"]**

[Text] There are 66 pylons of 230 kw high-tension power line in Don Duong District (Lam Dong). In past years the villages, through which the lines passes, did not have a correct understanding about the need to protect it. Taking advantage of flaws in the management and protection task, a number of bad elements slyly removed screws and beams from these structures for personal use or illegal trade, causing damages to the state. In the face of that situation, the Electric Delivery Service of Electric Corporation 2 sent responsible cadres to Don Duong District to discuss effective measures to protect the power line with the district people's committee and other related sectors. With the wide-ranging assistance of the Electric Power Transmission Service, the district people's committee met with the chairman and all village public security chiefs to discuss and disseminate measures to properly implement Decree 161-CP of the Council of Ministers on protecting high-tension power lines. Following that meeting, the villages--especially the ones through which the 230 kw power line passes--gave birth to an emulation drive to protect socialist property in general, and the power line in particular. The drive has grown into one of the main tasks of the movement to "protect the security of the fatherland." From the belief that it falls into the central echelon, which owns the line, to protect it, the villages have now moved forward, with a clear understanding that the responsibility is theirs. Previously, many administration officials had only a vague idea about pylons located in their own villages; but now they have secured rather concrete and solid information. Now, by simply naming the number of a damaged pylon one can get village cadres to pinpoint its location and send forces instantaneously to the spot. Lac Nghiep, Lac Lam, Thanh My and Lac Xuan villages regularly held study sessions for the people with focus on their responsibility in protecting power lines. In these study sessions, village officials paid attention to actual facts and cases to make understanding easy. Due to thorough indoctrination, many families have surrendered state-regulated supplies they were using.

In coordination with the movement to mobilize the people to voluntarily surrender various kinds of supplies removed from the power line, with a denunciatory movement begun in the first days of 1983 with the participation of the masses, and with information given by a number of thieves already behind bars, the district public security checked 32 horse-drawn vehicles operating in the district. The check revealed that various kinds of screws and beams removed from the pylons were used on seven vehicles. Following inquiry, district officials ordered that seven persons be arrested and suggested that three others be prosecuted. In January 1984, upon learning that bad elements had removed eight beams and 16 screws from pylon No 12 in Lac Nghiep village, the district public security promptly sent cadres into the area where, working hand in hand with village officials, they found the saboteurs in just three days, quickly recovered all lost supplies for restitution to the victimized organ, and got necessary papers ready to bring the ringleader to court.

Since they know how to rely on the masses, to secure the assistance of related sectors, and especially to conduct successful study drives on the movement of the entire people taking part in protecting the security of the fatherland, Don Duong District has, since February 1984, protected rather properly the power line that passes through its territory. In past years, at best 30 percent--and at worst, nearly 50 percent--of power pylons in the district were damaged in many ways each year. But now, all the pylons are being safely protected.

9213

CSO: 4209/270

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW TRAINING PROGRAM AT ARTILLERY NONCOM SCHOOL PRAISED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Dao Mong Lan: "Artillery Noncom School Raises Teaching and Learning Quality"]

[Text] At the end of the first training phase and after taking three written and oral exams on politics, regulations and technologies pertaining to each specialized field of training, 96.5 percent of students at the Artillery Noncommissioned Officers School achieved passing grades, with 75 percent receiving good and excellent grades. These were not impressive results for a training phase; nevertheless, it is worthwhile noting that the school, which trains noncoms, has taken a new step, and that although classes were conducted in various subjects, and followed different timetables, unscheduled activities such as building roads and teaching students from all the armed forces about reconnaissance with telemeters, were conducted simultaneously and successfully.

Effective Measures

Trainees to the 12th class, selected both by the school and artillery units nationwide, were screened by the Physical Examination Council. Depending on their educational levels, they were enrolled in appropriate specialized classes.

Prior to student selection, the school held a 5-day training class for cadres of all echelons on regulations, general curricula and specialized fields, and a 1-day session for bringing chart and report patterns into uniformity. Material needs, such as paper, ink, equipment, vehicles, artillery pieces and training fields were carefully prepared. Especially, the school made number 4, 6, 7 and 10 targets of steel to ensure durability and quick turnaround time. After 24 days of training and an exam marking the end of stage 1 of training, the students engaged in target practice. On target 4, and with no-time limit requirement, they attained 86 percent of requirements, with 72.7 percent good and excellent marks; in the first exercise the 3 battalions attained from 95 to 100 percent of requirements, with from 50

percent to 86.4 percent good and excellent marks; in grenade throwing for accuracy, they attained 99.3 percent of requirements, with 83.3 percent good and excellent marks; in infantry weapons tests, they attained 95.8 percent of requirements with 76.3 percent good and excellent marks; and in topographical surveying and distance evaluation without instruments, they attained 98.1 percent of requirements, with 72.9 percent good and excellent marks.

After a month of specialized training, the school held meetings to review the teaching and learning process, starting from the battalion level with an exchange of experiences on good pedagogy, model lecturing and high-quality class management. For students they organized critique sessions, exchanging experiences, disseminating good learning methods and identifying slow learners in order to organize additional and compensatory study during afternoon leisure hours and on Sundays. Results were striking. The 1st battalion, which had 49 laggards in the 1st month, had only 31 in the 2nd month. The 2nd battalion, which had 15 laggards in the 1st month, had only 7 in the 2nd month.

Then the school held meetings to draw experiences after the second month of training, allowing free student input to help faculty ameliorate class organization, as well as teaching methods and course contents. The students discovered that sluggishness was caused by a lack of concentration in study.

#### Application of New Methods

The school has eight specialized programs. General curricula professors teaching engineering, chemical [warfare], infantry and sports, are under school management. Those teaching reconnaissance, bookkeeping, surveying, communications and gunnery, are under company and battalion management. The school supplies training materials such as surveying equipment and topographical maps, whereas specialized materials are provided by units. The components in charge of school management, personnel coordination and technical supply, are called on to approve training plans for each specialized field. Thus, the weekly and monthly task of various echelons of drawing up plans and preparing lectures is closely supervised. Between the 5th and 10th of each month, companies submit weekly plans to battalions for approval. Between the 10th and the 15th of each month, battalions submit plans to the school for approval. The school makes adjustments to these plans before approving them on the 25th of the month and sending them back to battalions for arranging unit training calendars. The content of noncommissioned officer training does not change much from the program set by the superior echelon. The main change lies in the school's ability to explore and find new ways of teaching--dividing a lesson into many smaller ones, expounding them chapter by chapter, and lecturing on a same subject several times a day. For instance the lesson on "Voice Commands to Com-

mence Fire" is taught for 2 hours in the morning and another 2 hours in the afternoon, while the time in between is reserved for lessons on topography or the use of the compass for orientation, etc. The entire school applies these methods, which require that teachers study subjects in depth, prepare synopses with care, expound one chapter at a time, improve lecturing patterns, and remedy the teachers' failure to use up allotted time and to monitor student practical work. As for students, they study in an atmosphere of reduced tensions--a factor that makes the learning and training process an enthusiastic endeavor. Each week, seminars are organized at company and platoon levels. Mid-month specialized seminars are conducted by battalions and good students are selected in each company. During the month, training results are submitted to the school. To evaluate the quality of training, the school tests students at random on past lessons. Meetings in which participants emulate to teaching and study have become an established pattern for teachers and students at the school.

#### Properly Carrying out Political Work in Training

Right from the first month of training, each company and battalion signed emulation pledges to "stay close to classes and teach well," and to "stand by students and wholeheartedly help them," and set concrete norms for various phases of training. The school formed 3 emulation blocs for the 3 battalions, evaluated their achievements in all respects through "diagonal control," and took steps to reward the 21st battalion with the school traveling banner. At the end of six months, the school organized diagonal control between battalions and staff, political, support and technical organs. The 2nd battalion received the school traveling banner for its achievements in training and building. The school mindfully guided the activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other mass organizations. Such activities as the forum on "what should Young Union members and young people do in order to study well?" marksmanship competitions at joint Union chapters, and "pairs of study friends" have helped each other deal with any involved and difficult lessons.

The school organized seminars on specialized technologies, cultural and artistic performances, and volley ball and soccer matches, on days marking the beginning of the school term, a great celebration, and the birth of the artillery branch, or the school, etc. In addition, the moving pictures team treated students to three nights of film showing.

What the Artillery Noncom School did is a new step, and it is certain that its 12th class of noncom trainees will achieve good results and serve as a reservoir of experiences for coming classes to draw on.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EFFICIENCY OF SIGNAL-LIAISON, BORDER DEFENSE UNITS IMPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Cadres and soldiers of Group 5 of the Signal and Liaison Service have been working 24 hours a day in a spirit of "looking at the frontier and ensuring adequate signal and liaison service under all circumstances" in order to effectively promote command and combat readiness on all the assigned lines in all directions. Though the signal volume has substantially increased over the past, tightness and rhythm have always been achieved for the leading task of the command, combat alert section and transmitting and receiving centers. Cadres and the technical personnel having sufficient professional knowledge and experience have been gathered to work during difficult sessions and shifts to contact remote stations and receive information quickly with 100-percent accuracy.

Wired signal detachments No 1, 2, 3 and 7 have worked all the time and even on holidays to improve the network quality; they have inspected and perfected hundreds of telephones, promptly replaced the technically substandard ones and strengthened and repaired cables and bare wires.

The leadership and command task essential to combat readiness has been organized and developed to reach down to every detachment and soldier. Mobile motorized detachments No 7 and 15 have been well trained on diverse terrains similar to actual battlegrounds.

Infantry Group S has closely coordinated with friendly units and local armed forces to guard and defend the frontier day and night. The group has perfected various methods of fighting the enemy and drawn up a plan to build the battleground and to deploy its military force and firepower with the aim of bringing into play the combined strength of all army units and local armed forces. All units have enforced strict discipline, maintained combat readiness and joined the local armed forces in rotating patrols and sentries to control the frontier, to promptly detect, capture and annihilate enemy scouts and spies, to destroy dens and groups of reactionaries, hooligans and smugglers and to safeguard economic and national defense installations.

9332

CSO: 4209/303

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GEN DAM QUANG TRUNG ON BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT

BK010539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The 27 March issue of DAI DOAN KET [Great Unity] carries an article by Colonel General Dam Quang Trung, member of the party Central Committee, entitled "To Ensure the Practical Significance of Establishment of Brotherhood."

After reviewing some valuable features of the movement for brotherhood between the frontline and the rear since the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and especially in the current prolonged struggle against the Beijing expansionists, Col Gen Dam Quang Trung stresses:

The socioeconomic development of the northern mountain region, especially the border provinces, has been clearly defined by various resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. However, in view of the very limited capital available for investment, we have launched a nationwide "For the Fatherland's Frontline" emulation movement and are planning to organize the establishment of brotherhood between a number of provinces in the rear and the border provinces. To ensure a more practical significance for the establishment of such brotherhood, we would like to make the following suggestions:

First, in the provinces in the rear, the people may engage in emulation activities aimed at overfulfilling the planned norms so that each person may set aside 20 dong for investment in economic building and national defense. This investment capital would be mainly used to acquire equipment for small-scale hydroelectric power stations, small-scale engineering plants, and forest and farm produce processing installations.

Second, economic integration and cooperation among various provinces may be organized on the basis of the principle of equality and fairness in income distribution so as to bring into full play the strengths of the localities concerned and to overcome difficulties in production and construction. This is aimed at gradually raising the standard of living of the people of all nationalities.

Third, mutual assistance may be promoted in training skilled workers and in development of various sectors and trades in appropriate forms. For example,

localities in the rear may receive people from mountain areas for training or send scientific and technical specialists to these areas to help train people on the spot. A branch of the handicraft or industrial sector may be set up in the brother mountain provinces to exploit local raw materials for production purposes while assisting these localities in training skilled workers, and so forth.

In conclusion, Col Gen Dam Quang Trung points out: With these practical ways of establishing brotherhood, coupled with the sense of self-reliance and efforts of the people of various nationalities, the border provinces will certainly be able to build firm and strong economic, cultural, and social establishments and to fulfill their on-the-spot logistic tasks needed for the current struggle to defeat the Beijing expansionists.

CSO: 4209/312



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### GLORIOUS PATH OF GREAT PEOPLE OF INDIA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Glorious Path of the Great people of India"]

[Text] Today the people of various brotherly Indian nations are celebrating the 35th glorious National Day of their country. On 26 January 1950, on the Indian subcontinent there occurred an event of prime importance: after nearly two centuries of persistent struggle, the people of India had broken the chains of slavery of British imperialism, thus creating the Republic of India.

From that radiant historical landmark the beautiful land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru stepped into a new era--the era of independence and freedom.

In the last 35 years the people of South Asia and of the world witnessed a period of resplendent development of the great Indian land, making note of innumerable miraculous transformations brought about by a people of ancient civilization, passionately patriotic, industrious, creative and talented. Together with the people of nonaligned nations and the whole of progressive mankind, the people of Vietnam warmly greet an India that is strong and makes valuable contributions to the peace and progress of Asia and in the world while playing an important role on the international scene.

The self-powered, self-strengthening Republic of India is an example for the developing countries. From a dependent economy based essentially on industries of exploitation and processing, today India has created an independent and autonomous economy equipped with modern industries consisting of powerful thrusts such as the mechanical, metallurgical and power industries, machine manufacturing and electronics, etc. India has successfully launched a manmade satellite and has drawn its own blueprints for and constructed an atomic power plant. The state-operated sector has an ever greater slice of the economy. In 1984, the rate of economic development increased by 5 percent, with industrial development raised by 7 percent. Many main industrial sectors recorded increases, for instance, power rose 7 percent, cement 15.7 percent, machine industries 15 percent and crude oil production reached 30 million tons (as compared with 26 million tons in

1983). Agricultural production progressed and reached 151.5 million tons of grain, representing the highest level ever achieved since independence. Together with the progress brought about by the scientific and technological revolution, the achievements of the "green revolution," the "white revolution" as well as the remarkable achievements in the fields of health, culture and education have ceaselessly transformed the face of the land, improving step by step the life of the people.

We express our admiration for and high estimation of the great socioeconomic achievements which have put India in the ranks of developed industrial countries and make it stronger, more modern and prosperous every day.

The foreign policy for peace and progress of the government and people of India is highly regarded and applauded by progressive mankind. India wholeheartedly supports the struggle of various nations for peace, detente, disarmament, against the arms race, against the danger of nuclear warfare, and severely condemns the collusion among imperialists, expansionist and hegemonist powers which are carrying out a policy of tension and confrontation in various regions and in the world. India's consistency in constantly increasing its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, in persistently struggling for a new international economic order that is fair and rational, and its constructive proposals for solving various problems in the South Asian region as well as in other parts of the world have increasingly raised the position and prestige of India as the President of the Nonaligned Movement just as they contribute to the solution of international problems.

In celebrating their National Day this year, the people of India take legitimate pride in the outstanding achievements that they have wrested in the building and defense of their land, in their great contributions to the total enterprise of mankind. Our people in particular express our great happiness at the fact that the government and people of India have just overcome a serious test caused by inimical reactionary powers, finding its national solidarity strengthened even more in the process while continuing to go forward in the path blazed by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Our people are extremely happy that the people of India have always been at our side and reserve for us their timely support. Our political solidarity, the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and India, which the respected leading predecessors of our two nations, President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, spent a great deal of effort building, are developing every day. The Vietnam visits of Indian leaders and the visits to India by our leaders are tying even closer the strong feelings of our two peoples who have long been close friends. The extremely fine results of the official friendly visits of Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the VCP

Central Committee, to the Republic of India in September 1984 is a great and important event which has brought Vietnam-India relations to a new high with a new quality. The meeting of President Truong Chinh and Indian President Jani Zail Singh together with Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi in an intimate and emotional atmosphere in New Delhi when our President went to participate in the funeral of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is a new development which is extremely beneficial to the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. The straightforward support that the government and people of India give to the building and protection of the fatherland of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos is a valuable incentive to the three brotherly people of the Indochinese peninsula.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently stated: "The government and people of India are always on the side of Vietnam, they continue to increase their friendly and cooperative relations with Vietnam and to aid Vietnam." The people of Vietnam sincerely appreciate the fine words and the sincere support of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, of the great government and people of India, and pledge to do everything in their power to contribute to the friendship between Vietnam and India and to make it forever strong.

We profoundly believe that the two peoples of India and Vietnam have similar tasks in building and protecting their fatherland, that they have the same concerns in regard to international and regional problems, that they are in total agreement in regard to the direction and measures needed to strengthen and develop all-sided cooperation between the two countries, and that they are certain to reap many achievements in mutually bolstering cooperative relations in the fields of economics, culture, science and technology. Let us wish that the people of brotherly India successfully implement, under the clear-sighted leadership of the government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the tasks raised by their Seventh 5-Year Plan, that they firmly defend their unity and their sacred territorial integrity, thus building a strong and prosperous India.

Let us wish that the Vietnam-India relations which have always been good and pure be strengthened and developed every day for the sake of the people of our two countries, for the sake of peace, progress and stability in Southeast Asia, in South Asia, in Asia and in the world.

1751

CSO: 4209/241

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HA NAM NINH AID TO UDOM SAY IN PAST 5 YEARS RECAPITULATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Vu Kiem: "Friendly Cooperation Between Ha Nam Ninh and Udom Say"]

[Text] For Ha Nam Ninh, 16 June 1979 was a highly significant day because it marked its brotherhood with Udom Say Province in Laos.

Despite a distance of about 1,000 km and many difficulties, the cadres and workers from Ha Nam Ninh have unhesitatingly gone to aid this friendly province. Though 5 years of brotherhood is a short period of time, Ha Nam Ninh has built noteworthy economic projects on the Udom Say land and left behind good impressions of friendship. Eight groups of cadres have come from Ha Nam Ninh to help Udom Say study an overall survey of Muong Say City, plan the construction of a conference hall with cultural club and a general hospital, and zone off the rural areas, a tobacco cultivation area in Muong Beng and another for sugarcane plantation in Muong Hun. From 1979 to October 1984, these activities cost 14 million dong in all.

To contribute to the projects built in Udom Say, Ha Nam Ninh has sent there 370 tons of cement, 250,000 cement bricks, 19,000 flooring tiles, 78 tons of iron and steel, 300 tons of coal and 260 tons of gasoline and oil. Ha Nam Ninh has given this friendly province 1,200 loom components and spare parts, 10 pumps of 1,000 M<sup>3</sup>/hr capacity, each, and one bus.

To date, the construction of the 500-seat conference hall and of 18 components of the Ban Thin water conservancy work valued at 940,000 dong has been completed. The 32-km-long wired radio network in Muong Say District has been put into operation. In Nam Dinh City, a housing, working and study center has been built for Lao students at a total cost of over 2 million dong.

In addition to these construction projects, Ha Nam Ninh has organized the training of various types of cadres and the vocational education of workers for the brotherly province. Udom

Say has sent its people to learn cultural and artistic activities and various occupations such as medicine, mechanical engineering, water conservancy, handicrafts and construction which has brought about good results. In this short time between September 1983 and late 1984, Ha Nam Ninh trained for Udom Say 27 cadres and workers in 11 different professions; 24 of them have completed study and returned home to work and the remainder will complete their curriculum during the first quarter of this year.

Beside accepting students from Udom Say, Ha Nam Ninh has sent 22 capable and professionally skillful cadres and workers to Udom Say to act as foreign specialists to provide on-the-spot training and advanced training in the fields of construction, mechanical engineering and loom repairs and to teach Vietnamese at the Udom Say general middle school. Every year, construction units of Corporation No 3 has sent 100 to 120 people to Udom Say to build projects; Water Conservancy Corp. No 1 has sent out its personnel to build central works; technical cadres and workers of the [Ha Nam Ninh] provincial radio station have come to Udom Say to build a wire and loudspeaker network and cadres and workers of the Industry Service have gone to help the Udom Say textile factory resume activities.

Some of the workers going to Udom Say formerly fought against the United States in many regions of Laos; to them, the "Lamvong" dance and the "Water Throwing" festival rites are quite familiar. Bui Xuan Tai is an engineer who had participated in building many water conservancy works in the northern provinces in our country; despite his family problems, he voluntarily joined others in building the Ban Thin water conservancy work because, he said, "Udom Say is a mountain province suitable for my kind of work since I am familiar with water conservancy projects for mountain regions." At the Ban Thin worksite, the masonry unit led by Do Ngoc Kim continuously fulfilled 150 percent of the planned labor productivity norm, thus helping shorten the construction time and put the work into operation at an early date. On completion of the work construction, the Udom Say Provincial People's Committee awarded a complementary certificate to the entire construction group of the Ha Nam Ninh Water Conservancy Corp. No 1. This corporation is preparing to go again to the friendly province to help it build other projects in the future.

The Ha Nam Ninh-Udom Say relationships have become stronger and more comprehensive with each passing year. The foreign trade sectors of the two provinces have signed contracts to exchange goods according to the needs and abilities of each in a spirit of socialist cooperation, equality and mutual benefit. The two provinces have gradually raised the goods exchange value in Vietnamese currency from 200,000 dong in 1970-1980 to 400,000 dong in 1981-1982 and to 850,000 dong in 1983-1984.

Over the past 5 years, nearly 100 Udom Say cadres have come to Ha Nam Ninh for convalescence and medical treatment at the Ha Nam Ninh provincial hospital.

In the future, Ha Nam Ninh will continue to build and improve many other works in Udom Say and to cooperate with this friendly province in exploiting its potentials and developing its economy. Many groups of cadres and workers from Ha Nam Ninh will go to this friendly province. The solidarity and friendly cooperation between the two provinces will surely become closer, stronger and more comprehensive.

9332

CSO: 4209/302

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

BK300223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] On 29 March, Le Dun, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The text of the message is as follows:

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on behalf of the CPV and myself, I would like to convey my warmest congratulations to you. I wish you abundant health and success in fulfilling the noble and heavy duty that the party, working class, and people of Hungary have assigned to you.

I wish the fraternal Hungarian people--under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed by you--many great achievements in implementing the resolutions set out at the 13th Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Congress with the aim of successfully building developed socialism in the Hungarian People's Republic.

May the fraternal friendship and the all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, be further consolidated and developed.

Please accept my communist salutations.

CSO: 4209/312

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV GREETS PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW031729 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Panama People's Party (PPP) on the 55th anniversary of the PPP.

The CPV CC said in its message:

"Although working in a difficult situation, your party has, over the past more than half century, constantly struggle for the interests of the working class and the labouring people, restored and defended the sovereignty over the Panama Canal, thus making active contributions to the common struggle of the people in Latin America and the Caribbean and the rest of the world against imperialism.

"We sincerely wish you many more achievements in your glorious revolutionary cause.

"May the military solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two parties and two peoples consolidate and develop with every passing day.

"We would like to extend to you our communist greetings."

CSO: 4200/738



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV, STATE LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW031817 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--Vietnamese Party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Hungarian counterparts on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation (1 April).

The message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Janos Kadar, general-secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. It reads:

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the achievements recorded by the fraternal Hungarian people and sincerely wish them, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, many new and still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress aimed at successfully building a developed socialist society in Hungary.

"We note with joy that the friendly relations and allround cooperation between our two parties and two countries have been constantly consolidated and finely developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

The Vietnamese leaders expressed their sincere gratitude towards the Hungarian Party, government and people for their valuable support and assistances to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. resistance in the past as well as their national construction and defence at present.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples has sent a congratulatory message to the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TO HUU ATTENDS HUNGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW031737 Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--The Hungarian Ambassador and Mrs Bela Benyei gave a grand banquet here this evening on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation (4 April).

Present at the banquet were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party CC, Tran Phuong, member of the Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Vu Quang, member of the Party CC and head of its International Department, Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice-minister of national defence, and many other Vietnamese officials.

Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organisations here.

Speaking at the reception, Bela Benyei, among other things, praised the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Hungary and Vietnam and affirmed that the Hungarian-Vietnamese relationship had fruitfully served the interests of the two peoples and contributed to the cause for peace and social progress the world over.

In reply, To Huu expressed his sincere gratitude to the Hungarian Party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past and at present.

Bela Benyei, To Huu and Do Muoi asked the other participants to join in a toast to the further consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two parties and countries, and to the achievements of the Vietnamese and Hungarian peoples in national construction and defence.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES LAO PARTY DELEGATION

OW031810 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)---Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, today received the visiting delegation of the Control Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the state inspectorate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the commission and inspectorate.

Those present at the reception included Tran Kien, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of its Control Commission, Bui Quang Tao, member of the Party CC, chairman of the state inspectorate, and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

President Truong Chinh spoke highly of the program of cooperation between the party Control Commissions and State Inspectorates of the two countries and praised the special Vietnam-Laos friendship as well as the special traditional friendly relationship between the three Indochinese countries. He wished the Lao people many new successes in their national construction and defence.

President Truong Chinh asked the delegation to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to Kaysone Phomvihian and other Lao party and state leaders.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOUTHEASTERN CAMBODIA BIDS SRV TROOPS FAREWELL

OW041809 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--A 10,000-strong meeting was held in Takhmau, capital of the southeastern Kampuchean province of Kandal, this morning to farewell the home-going brigade 9906 of the Vietnamese army volunteers.

The presidium of the meeting including Min Khin, deputy secretary-general of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence.

The farewell ceremony was covered by many correspondents from Vietnam and a number of Western countries.

The same day, similar meetings were also held in the capitals of two other southeastern Kampuchean provinces, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, to bid farewell to the departing Vietnamese brigades 7706 and 7703 which have also successfully fulfilled their internationalist duties in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LAO PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES

OWO42112 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--The delegation of the Control Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the state inspectorate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of both the commission and the inspectorate, left here this morning, concluding its visit to Vietnam from 25 March.

While here, the delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office, and was received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council.

Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of its Control Commission; Bui Quang Tao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the State Inspectorate; and Tran Huu Duc, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of its Control Commission; informed the delegation of the general situation in Vietnam and the work of the Vietnamese Commission and Inspectorate.

The delegation also had working sessions with the party committees and other offices of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation and the Vietnamese side exchanged the texts of a plan on bilateral cooperation in the work of control and inspection for 1985 and 1986.

The delegation was seen off by Tran Kien, Bui Quang Tao, Tran Huu Duc and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamphoun Tounalom.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV GREETES CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW042108 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today extended its warmest greetings to the 26th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party.

It said in a message: "Over the past years, the Canadian Communist Party, though working in a difficult and complicated situation, has together with democracy and peace-loving forces, persistently struggled against imperialism and capitalist monopoly for peace and basic interests of the Canadian working people.

"The Communist Party and people of Vietnam highly value the untiring efforts and achievements of the Canadian Communist Party and always stand by your side in your revolutionary cause. We believe that your congress this time will encourage the entire party members and the Canadian peace and democratic forces to surmount difficulties and obstacles and advance forward to achieve new successes."

The CPV CC expressed sincere thanks toward the Canadian Communist Party and the Canadian peace and democratic forces for their whole hearted support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

It also wished the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Canadian Communist Party constant consolidation and development.

CSO: 4200/738

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FRENCH JOB TRAINING COOPERATION--Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--Director of Vietnamese General Department for Job-training Hong Long has paid a working visit to France at the invitation of the French Ministry of External Relations. Hong Long worked with the host ministry and the Ministries of National Education and Labour, visited several institutions training workers and technical teachers, and discussed with the French side a program of bilateral cooperation in job-training from 1986 onwards. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 3 Apr 85 OW]

HUNGARIAN FILM WEEK--Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--A week of Hungarian films will be organized in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other localities from 5-11 April in honour of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation (4 April). The films to be screened feature the Hungarian people's fight for national liberation and their brilliant achievements in socialist construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Apr 85 OW]

GREETINGS EXTENDED NEW GREEK PRESIDENT--Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has extended his warm congratulations to C. Sartzetakis on his election as president of the Hellenic Republic (Greece). The Vietnamese president, in his congratulatory message, wished the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Greek peoples further development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 3 Apr 85 OW]

CDR RAW MATERIAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for the supply of materials, received in Berlin on 2 April Hoang Duc Nghi, Vietnamese minister of supply. The two sides discussed the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in effectively using raw materials, energy and the sources of other materials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 4 Apr 85 OW]

TRUONG CHINH GREETES SENEGAL--Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent his warm greetings to President Abdou Diouf on the 25th National Day of the Republic of Senegal (4 April). The Vietnamese leader wished the Senegalese people happiness and prosperity. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85 OW]

22 April 1985

HUNGARIAN TV EQUIPMENT--Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)---The Radio and Television Commission of Hungary has given the television station of Hue, capital of the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien, a mobile television van as part of the agreement on mutual assistance and scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnamese and Hungarian television services. The van was put into operation just on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the former provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien and Hue City (26 March). On 2 April, authorized by the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, Tran Lam, chairman of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, conferred the friendship medal on three Hungarian experts who had helped Vietnamese technicians assemble and operate the van. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 4 Apr 85 OW]

CAMBODIANS VISIT PHU KHANH--A delegation of 100 youths from 4 northern Cambodian provinces, led by Mel Kuon, vice chairman of the Cambodian Revolutionary Youth Union, recently visited Phu Khanh Province and worked with the Vietnamese province youth union. Both sides informed each other of the situation of organization and construction in the union and exchanged their learning experiences. During its stay in Phu Khanh, the Cambodian delegation also visited some primary production units to hear reports on the movement for youth participation in the management of factories and agricultural cooperatives. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Mar 85]

OANA CONGRESS IN NEW DELHI--The sixth congress of the Organization of Asia Pacific News Agencies [OANA], opened in New Delhi yesterday morning. Twenty-four news agencies from 20 countries, including Vietnam, an OANA member country, sent their delegates to the congress. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Comrade Dao Tung, VNA director general. (Duggil) Indian minister of state for information and broadcasting delivered the opening speech, highly acclaiming OANA activities in exchanging information in the region to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding among the countries in the region and in the international arena. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 85]

CSO: 4209/312



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY ANNIVERSARY HIGHLIGHTS ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Determination To Establish New Management Mechanism, Effective Exploitation of Four Resources"/

/Text/ In its 55 years of struggle and growth, our party has led the people to great revolutionary achievements. Our party's revolutionary line has always been appropriate and creative. Generally speaking, it is an economic policy in the initial phase of the transitional period toward socialism in our country. Clearly recommended by the party's fourth and fifth congresses, it intelligently applies Marxism-Leninism to our situation, displaying concrete steps and methods, born of sociohistorical domestic conditions and of concrete world situations. This policy has resulted in great and important accomplishments for the building and safeguarding of the socialist Fatherland.

Revolutions always develop according to rules, requiring the communist to firmly control these rules with a creative spirit. The establishment of public ownership regarding production supplies by itself does not bring about economic efficiency and high labor productivity if the organization of production is not good. To force labor and production supplies into an irrational form of production organization, with a distribution system based on the idea of per person average, with a bureaucratic and protective management mechanism, is to negate collective mastery, to stifle popular labor's initiative and creativity, and to create all sorts of negative instances in socioeconomic life.

To abolish bureaucratic and protective mechanism and to definitively turn toward that of planned and economic accountability and toward socialist business focused on planning, constitute a change with revolutionary significance of great importance in the present phase. This is indeed a difficult and complex struggle, an extremely correct direction recommended by the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums, to guide the application of state plans for this year and for many years to come.

To commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, we, party and people, raise our revolutionary spirit and help ourselves for self-improvement, determined to establish at all cost the new management mechanism, to enhance the collective mastery of popular labor; at all echelons, sectors and base units, to enhance our combined forces, develop production, consolidate

the new production relationship, stabilize and improve the quality of life, and activate the people's surging revolutionary movement. Following this direction of innovative management mechanism, each base unit, each locality, each sector must exploit the four material resources which are those available within each unit, those from economic combinations, those from exports-imports and those provided by the upper echelons.

The Seventh Plenum of the VCP Central Committee has clearly indicated that 1985 plan's standards are only minimal and indicative, the sectors and echelons must find ways to exploit all resources, and make complementary plans from the bottom up; only then would official plans be assigned.

In order to understand thoroughly the Central Committee's resolution, during the coming month, we must exemplify the spirit of dynamism, and creativity, to positively exploit the four resources, to continue complementing our plans, with clear cut objectives and positive measures.

The potential of each base unit is still great and needs to be fully exploited. To really master our individual unit's plan, we must complement it and further increase the level of building production and of contribution to the state. Each base unit should seek ways and means to maximize exploitation of the four growth resources, revolutionize technical sciences, renovate the economic management mechanism, implement the national policy of thriftiness and launch popular movements. Of these, the renovation of the economic management mechanism has an extremely important significance, it enhances the development of the other three growth resources.

The central sectors must definitively and rapidly move to the new economic management mechanism and continue to materialize and institutionalize the Central Committee's resolutions, to expand the limits of authority and responsibility, increase benefits to lower echelons and localities, especially to base units, and to districts, in order to better exploit the four growing resources.

Our national economy is developing in a more and more stable manner. It is on an upward swing. The socioeconomic needs are in all aspects great and immediate. Typically good performances have indicated that there are existing capabilities to overcome common difficulties, to push production, master the market, re-establish the socialist order on the distribution and communication front. Sectors, localities and base organizations must struggle to realize the new management mechanism, to create new and vigorous changes in the socioeconomic situation, achieving real accomplishments to celebrate the 55th party anniversary and the other great anniversaries this year.

9320  
CSO: 4209/235

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HAM RONG CELEBRATES VICTORY OVER U.S. AIR FORCE

OW031830 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--A 30,000-strong meeting was held in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi, this morning in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the local people and armed forces' first victory over the U.S. Air Force to defend the Ham Rong Bridge to ensure the steady flow of supplies on Highway No 1 from North to South Vietnam in struggle.

The meeting was also attended by Soviet experts working at the Bim Son Cement Factory and representatives of the sister province of Quang Nam-da Nang.

Addressing the meeting, the deputy secretary of the province's party committee recalled the victory won by the people and armed forces of Thanh Hoa on 3-4 April, 1965, who shot down U.S. 47 aircraft capturing alive many pilots and keeping the Ham Rong Bridge intact. During the U.S. air war of destruction, the local people and armed forces brought down 106 U.S. aircraft and had six units and three individuals awarded the hero title by the state, he said, he expressed the Thanh Hoa people and armed forces' determination to achieve the targets of their 1985 plan, including 850,000 tons of food and an increase by from two to three times of their export turn-over as compared with last year, and to actively oppose the multi-faceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy and constantly strengthen the local armed forces for national defence.

CSO: 4200/738

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTH JOIN PRODUCTION, COMBAT

OW040757 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--Since 1976, fifty thousand young men and women of Ho Chi Minh City have joined the youth labour volunteer force to carry out such tasks as production, fighting and combat support over a wide area stretching from the southern part of the Central Vietnam Highlands to the Mekong River Delta.

They have dug and moved 6.5 million cubic tons of earth and rock for the building of irrigation works and roads, opened up or restored to cultivation 38,000 hectares of farm land, built 46 "new economic villages," and helped 40,000 city dwellers to have a stable life at the new settlements.

Over 10,000 members of the force have taken part in actual combat against the Pol Potist intruders, in combat support duties, or joined the army volunteers in Kampuchea.

Since early this year 20,000 more young people have joined the force. They are doing such jobs as expanding the "green belt" around the city, dredging 5,000 hectares of ponds and lakes at the construction site of the Tri An Hydro-electric Power Plant, afforesting nearly 10,000 hectares of denuded land in the southern part of the central highlands, and building new farms, timber sites, factories.

CSO: 4200/738

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH ON DOCTORS' DAY--PART I

OW311850 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Part one of speech by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at 27 March Hanoi meeting held by SRV Public Health Ministry to mark Vietnamese Doctors Day, 27 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: The Council of Ministers has decided to make 27 February--the day when, 30 years ago, President Ho sent a letter to the first national public health conference held in Hanoi--Vietnamese Doctors Day. That day was recently observed ceremoniously across the country. On this occasion, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, I cordially convey my ardent feelings and warm greetings to the comrades present and to all public health cadres and personnel countrywide--combatants of a major sector of social activity, rich in fine traditions, who daily care devotedly for the health of our people and valiantly support combat.

I welcome the comrade delegates from the socioeconomic sectors and mass organizations attending this meeting--a meeting on the health of the laboring people; a momentous, important issue for our entire people.

What I am addressing here today concerns not only the public health cadres and personnel, but also all echelons of the party, administration, and army--our people, our entire Vietnamese people.

Let me offer some ideas about the following three areas: First, realize the mission of medicine and public health work more clearly in order to do a better job; second, develop achievements, perfect the organization system, and carry out important and pressing public health tasks; and third, combine modern medicine and our people's traditional medicine, and intensify training and further training for cadres.

1. Realize the mission of medicine and public health work more clearly in order to do a better job.

Some people have long viewed the mission of public health work as merely disease prevention and treatment. That conception is too narrow and biased. The mission must be correctly understood so that it can be correctly carried out.

Speaking of public health work is speaking of health, man's most valuable asset. Health is manifested in vitality, creative labor, love, and happiness. Each of our Vietnamese people should have good health--with physical constitution, thinking, and spirit in harmony--in order to study, work, and combat well and to build and defend our socialist fatherland. The mission of medicine and public health work is to generate and promote the health of our people, not merely to maintain health and to prevent and treat diseases. That is a great, comprehensive, and thorough issue which has been tackled generation after generation and which is closely related to economic, nature, life, customs, habits, and our people's traditions.

To understand the health issue in this context is to understand it in terms of the course of society's history and of mankind's evolution, which involves the gradual evolution of man to the fully developed man who is closely related to increasingly progressive social systems with socialism and communism at the zenith.

We are very happy to affirm, here and now, that our Vietnamese people is a people with inherently good health. Good physical condition, thinking, and spirit are closely related. That has been proved by the long history of our people, and manifested particularly in the extraordinary stamina and staying power of our people as a whole and of each Vietnamese individual in the 30-plus wars of resistance they have fought stalwartly and perseveringly and with glorious victories. Our socialist system, with the laboring people as collective masters, opens up tremendous capabilities for promoting our people's inherently good health.

After many years of fighting and in the present difficult economic situation, many problems involving our people's health need to be resolved. However, we should recognize the aforementioned basic advantages, and then realize more clearly that the mission of medicine and public health work is to generate, preserve, and promote the health of our people; to bring about good health for our laboring people--under conditions in which our country is still facing many difficulties--in their manual and intellectual work, with the intellectual work becoming increasingly greater. That is an important component of man's strategy, a strategy of developing all existing and potential strengths of the Vietnamese people in advancing their revolutionary cause.

In order to generate, preserve, and promote man's health, we must understand his physical constitution. The paragon of the highest creature on earth, man is a tremendously intricate and complex organism, with a myriad of speedy responsive interactions within his organs, which can marvelously adapt themselves to diverse conditions and which can make automatic adjustments so as to constantly preserve or restore harmony in the inner self. Man harbors in his organs factors with tremendous vitality to restore health and resist disease. For the past several decades, new, sometimes incredible scientific discoveries about man further prove these capabilities; also, they show our sorrowfully inadequate knowledge about man's physical constitution and his activities.

Many scientific sectors are conducting research in order to have a correct, comprehensive, and thorough conception of man. We need agencies and scientists specializing in basic research on the Vietnamese people in order to firmly grasp the characteristics and the current strengths and weaknesses of our Vietnamese people's physical constitution, to serve as the basis for medical and public health work. The scientifically based work of generating, maintaining, and promoting man's health, primarily through developing his vitality and resistance capabilities, involves the entire society.

We should all understand that man's health is a function of social and ecological environments, of each person's effort and training, of the impact of medicine, and of public health work. The aggregate efficiency of these factors manifests the level of man as master of society, of nature, and of himself. In this spirit, all socioeconomic sectors--whose direct or indirect activities influence social and ecological environments, man's physiology, conditions in his material and spiritual life, his living standard, his life style--should be conscious of and responsible for caring for the health of the people.

The social system and the social environment exert the most decisive impact on man's health. We should strive to gradually achieve adequately nutritive diets for our people of all age groups and in all sectors and occupations; enough dwellings and facilities for every family; increasingly improved working and study conditions; rational work, rest, and entertainment systems for the worker; and a good life style reflected in social relations, good morals, and good customs. That work involves the shaping of a social environment to help man have a healthy physique, clear thinking, a relaxed mood, and a feeling of enthusiasm and happiness.

The ecological environment has an enormously important influence on man's health. Its quality is derived from natural factors and also from man's activities; therefore, the ecological environment is closely related to the social system. We should strive to preserve and transform environments; ensure wholesome air and clean water; eliminate the causes of pollution; restrain nature's harsh factors as much as we can and enhance its favorable facts; endeavor to create natural settings in all localities that are conducive to man's health; and inherit and embellish our forefathers' tradition of living in harmony with our country's nature. Shaping up such social and ecological environments is the objective we should strive to attain in our socialist revolutionary undertaking, the work of our entire people, with the medical and public health work playing a role.

Representatives of the medical and public health sector must have a weighty voice on matters concerning the shaping up of social and ecological environments, work, study, and rest regiments, other aspects of activity, and customs and habits, in order to develop positive factors that are conducive to the promotion of health and to prevent acts that are harmful to our people's health.

Under certain conditions of social and ecological environments, it is tremendously important that each person mind his own health conditions. Caring for one's health is primarily the private task of each individual. All ecosocial sectors with all measures for improving living conditions and for prevention and treatment of diseases cannot preserve and improve everyone's health conditions if the individual fails to make efforts for physical training, fails to organize a wholesome life for himself in a positive and conscious manner, on the basis of an adequate knowledge, and with enduring fortitude.

The public health sector must, along with the education, culture, sports, physical education sectors, and mass organizations, through school systems and with mass media facilities, intensify the propaganda-education work and teach kindergarteners, students at all levels, and all workers the essential knowledge about man's physical constitution and social hygiene, so that expectant mothers know how to protect their fetuses, and later, know how to raise their children; and so that youths and the entire people know what to do to benefit their own health conditions and those of their communities.

Each person is conscious of and knows how to care for his own health; the entire society is conscious of and knows how to care for the health of the entire people; that alone helps resolve an important part of the problem. A healthy people consisting of individuals who generate, preserve, and enhance their own health and who have lesser and lesser need for doctors, medicine, and hospitals is the ideal of medicine and fits well with its sublime, meaningful objectives as a science and an art.

CSO: 4209/312



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NHAN DAN ON LABOR, POPULATION MOBILIZATION

BK291551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Mar 85

[NHAN DAN 29 March editorial: "Mobilization of Labor and Population"]

[Text] The mobilization of labor and population is an important task in the process of distributing social labor nationwide and in each locality and primary installation. This strategically significant task is aimed at developing the laboring people's collective mastery, exploiting all their abilities, combining labor with land and the existing resources and material and technical bases, and expanding various trades and jobs so that all workers can be employed in order to quickly produce large amounts of products and create proper local balances, meeting the demands of the whole society and helping consolidate national defense and security.

Many localities have devised creative ways to quicken the rate of mobilization and of the integration of all sectors' strength at all workers' levels to rapidly stabilize the people's livelihood and production and promptly turn out new products. Ha Son Binh Province has acquired the experience in developing revolutionary will, self-reliance, and self-support, as well as the integrated strength to carry out the guideline of twin districts and twin villages. In only 2 months, nearly 16,000 people, including more than 7,600 workers, were moved from districts on the plains to the mountainous districts for socio-economic development purposes.

The results of mobilizing labor and population are gauged not only by the number of people moved to the new zones but also by the stabilization of the livelihood of workers and their families, and by the success in building the first material and technical bases for workers to start production. From the very beginning of the campaign to motivate people to go and build new economic zones, the party committee and administration at all levels, from grass roots to district levels, should establish plans to properly select people accompanying workers, set forth specific and satisfactory socioeconomic policies, and educate all people and families in the new land to make them well aware of their duty and benefits.

On the basis of the people volunteering to go to the new land, we should overcome all difficulties, concentrate the work force on rapidly and rationally exploiting the new land along the line of combining agriculture,

forestry, and fishery, or along the line of concentrated and specialized cultivation in combination with general business.

We should expand the forms of cooperation and integration between those places losing and those gaining people, and among the three elements of state-run, collectivized, and family-based economies in order to develop the society and economy as planned.

At a time when the state has limited capital and material, all primary installations and localities should select and send first those families having much manpower and experience in producing handicrafts in order to build new economic zones. A core of cadres should accompany these families. It is essential that they be sufficiently capable of organizing, leading, and controlling production to build this new life.

The district level, which is responsible for sending and receiving people, plays the decisive role in securing the success in redistributing labor and population in the districts and nationwide. All ideas of conservatism, sluggishness, subjectivism, hastiness, fear of difficulties, departmentalism, individualism, and irresponsible attitudes toward people's lives interfere with the redistribution of labor.

In the first stage of the transition period, in light of the fifth party congress resolution, we must develop the collective mastery to rationally use the most valuable assets and the largest economic potentials--land and labor. We must arrange jobs for all laboring people, satisfactorily exploit and use 10 million hectares of agricultural land, 15 million hectares of forestry land in the next decade.

We must rationally divide labor in each primary installation and each locality so as to carry out the intensive cultivation of extra crops. At the same time, we must redistribute labor nationwide in order to expand the cultivated area. All these are extremely important tasks which contribute to promoting the construction and defense of the socialist homeland.

CSO: 4209/312

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH VISITS HANOI SUBURBAN DISTRICT

OW030839 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, on Monday visited Dan Phuong District, an advanced unit in agricultural production on the outskirts of Hanoi.

In 1965, Dan Phuong was the first district in the north to achieve the per-hectare rice output of five tons in two crops a year. In 1984, the district's average rice productivity rose to 8.8 tons per hectare, particularly the Song Phuong and Dan Phuong cooperatives, harvested more than ten tons per hectare. From a locality prone to food shortages in the past, Dan Phuong has become self-sufficient in food and annually made its contributions to the state.

Speaking at a meeting held in his honour by representatives of the Dan Phuong population, President Truong Chinh called on the local cadres and people to concentrate on implementing the party's policy of boosting food production and implementing the party's policy of boosting food production and other agricultural activities. He required them to, among other things, increase intensive investment and apply technical progress in agricultural production, make full use of the existing material-technical bases, especially irrigation works and draught animals and machines, and livestock breeding.

He also requested the local cadres and people to further develop traditional sideline trades and introduce new crafts, particularly those producing export goods, develop processing establishments and servicing activities, continue to mobilize the people to take part in building new economic zones, and broaden the activities of the marketing and credit cooperatives in the direction of socialist trade.

He recommended that the local cadres and people should satisfactorily carry out the party's district-building policy, consolidate political security and social order, well implement the army's rear-area policy, and pay more attention to improving the people's cultural life, and mobilizing the people to adopt a civilized lifestyle, practice thrift, get rid of foggyish customs and superstitions and apply family planning.

CSO: 4200/738

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SONG BE MASS MOTIVATION--The Song Be Provincial Party Committee recently held an enlarged conference to review achievements on the mass motivation task and to discuss measures to accelerate this work during 1985-86. Since the liberation of South Vietnam, the province has scored many achievements. In agricultural production, the party cadres and members have motivated the people to enhance their right to collective mastery, accelerate land reclamation and water conservancy work, and apply scientific methods to production. Thanks to this effort, the local people have overcome many difficulties, developed production, and produced a considerable volume of goods to meet consumption demands and for export. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/312

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MORE INITIATIVE FOR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION UNITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Promote the Active Right of Consumer Goods Production Units"]

[Text] In recent years, implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP congress and those of the center, the agricultural and the consumer goods production fronts have both obtained many notable successes. Our people have eaten products that come from our hands, used consumer goods that we have produced ourselves, balancing the economy in the process. During the last year, although we had quite a bit of difficulty as far as energy and building materials are concerned besides the effect of natural calamities, the various sectors, localities, and units producing consumer and export goods have raised high their self-powered, self-strengthening will to fulfill well the state plan; many a commodity has seen production increased relatively well as compared to last year, while others have surpassed the highest yearly production levels ever achieved before. In the national market, especially during the last Tet period, many essential consumer goods have been supplied in relatively good measure.

The successes achieved so far have illuminated the correct socio-economic lines adopted by our party. These successes are the direct consequence of the initial transformations in our economic management, in the promotion of the active role of sectors, localities and units in production and business. If one bases oneself, however, on the minimal and daily requirements of each person and each family then our consumer goods production has not yet responded adequately in terms of quantity, their quality is still not good, and their prices are still high as compared to the income of the workers. Export consumer goods are still developing in slow fashion; and the state operated production units, despite their progress in the production of new commodities, have still produced too little and the quality of products remains low and unattractive as far as the world market is concerned.

Our labor potential, our soil, our professions, and our material and technological bases for producing consumer goods in our country, especially in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, are quite abundant. We are capable of producing high-quality consum-

er goods for internal and export purposes. The party and state resolutions have clearly pointed to the necessity of boosting up the consumer goods industry and the agricultural product and food product processing industry so as to answer the consumer needs requirements inside the country and to increase our export figures. The experience of many sectors and units shows that only when the producer boldly does away with power overreaching in production, then implements the planning principle in close connection with economic accountability and socialist business practices, can he have real creativity in setting up blueprints for new products and organize economic alliance and production chain relations, thus creating sources of building and raw materials, including the imported kind, so as to enrich our consumer structure.

In boosting consumer goods production even more vigorously, the various sectors, localities and units must all strive to exploit the four sources of potential, and use economically and efficiently every source of labor, building and raw materials. One should concentrate on producing those commodities that require little material means and raw materials but of high value and high utility. One of the important measures for boosting consumer goods production, parallel with the promotion of the production units' active role and creativity, is that one must quickly rearrange the production structure, prioritizing the supply of energy, materials means, and raw materials to those units capable of producing consumer goods on a large scale, with good quality, and restoring those valuable export consumer goods that have gone into decline. The requirements in consumer goods are of all sorts. One must implement well those new management mechanisms which would guarantee that the production units truly promote their active role in both production and business. The planning process and the allocation of plan norms regarding consumer goods production must clearly express the positive exploitation of the four potential sources, relying mainly on those sources found inside the country. Production must be closely linked to consumption and one must, through the requirements of the market, discover what is needed and determine the production of new commodities. The policies of encouragement of consumer goods production must be implemented in an all-round fashion, one must pay attention to encouraging both those production units producing the raw materials and those producing the final products, and adequately guarantee the rights and privileges of all production units and consumer goods producers.

To boost the production of consumer goods is an important and permanent task of the various economic factors and localities. Wherever the requirements and conditions exist, one must organize well the production of consumer goods.

1751

CSO: 4209/241

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INCREASING SAVINGS DEPOSIT INTEREST RATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Le Van Loc, director, Central Savings Fund: "Increasing Savings Deposit Interest Rate Policy Responds to the Wishes of Depositors and Protects Their Benefits, Strongly Encourages the People To Eagerly Make Savings Deposits"]

[Text] It is a great state and party policy to mobilize the people to make savings deposits, to attract temporarily unused idle money among the people, to collect them into large capital resources in the hands of the state, to invest in and develop production, to hasten the pace of reconstruction and the firm defense of socialist Vietnam.

Savings deposits are a great cash resource to help the state control and regulate the flow of money, the market and prices. Through savings deposits the state directs the people to expand production to plan spending, to practice thriftiness in nation building and to realize the ethics of the new socialist man.

In the past years, the state has formulated several policies regarding savings deposits; especially since 1981, faced with difficult economic situation, and unstable market, prices and money, the Council of Ministers has enacted Decision No 223-CP dated 29 May 1981 and Decree No 165-HDBT dated 23 September 1982, increasing savings deposit interest rates to reward and encourage savings depositors and to apply a number of additional regulations to motivate and encourage the mass to continue making deposits. The above decisions have given savings depositors an additional amount of interest and reward payments equal to 213 percent of the original deposit to partly compensate for losses due to price increases and the currency's decrease in purchasing power. Rewards of 100 percent to savings depositors alone amounted to 1.134 million dong as of 31 May 1981; many people received rewards up to more than thousands of dong. Increases in interest rates from 12 to 18 and 24 percent have motivated people to continue making deposits, at the same time new depositors were induced to bring in large sums of money, not only maintaining but also increasing rapidly the amount of deposits. At the end of 1980, total national savings deposits were 1.345 billion dong, belonging to nearly 6 million depositors; by the end of 1983 they reached 4.776 billion dong, belonging to more than 10 million depositors; by the end of 1984 they reached 6.3 billion dong from more than 12 million depositors, including millions of those with long-term deposits of 3 and 5 years, who draw regular monthly interest for their spending. There are

those who deposit hundreds of thousand dong, drawing monthly interest of tens of thousands of dong. Consequently, in this type of savings, applications for just 2-year deposits amounted to 2 billion dong, or 35 percent of total savings deposits.

The people's movement to make savings deposits has developed strongly and evenly in several provinces and cities. At present there are 18 provinces and cities with savings from 100 to 800 million dong. The Hanoi capital city attained 820 million dong, averaging more than 300 dong per capita; Ho Chi Minh City started out in 1980 with 59.7 million, reached almost 600 million at the end of 1984, a 10-time increase over 1980 (in 1984 alone an additional 200 million were deposited); several districts and precincts attained from 30 to 180 million; more than 400 villages and neighborhoods reached from 1 to 7 million. Thuong Phu (Thach An, Cao Bang) Village has a per capita savings of 2,500 dong. Yen Son (Thanh Tri, Hanoi) has 7 million in savings. Many movements with socioeconomic significance, such as the elderly's "Life Protection Savings Fund" are expanding in several northern and southern provinces: the women's savings movement "For the Future of Our Children" at Haiphong, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities, the collective farmers association movement "Joyful for Good Harvest. Celebrate by Making Savings Deposits." The association mobilizes farmers, fishermen and salt workers to sell farm, sea and food products to the state, and put money into savings deposits. These movements are developing throughout the country, such as savings among high schools, celebrations to make savings deposits among youth and women's groups, in neighborhoods, agencies and firms, etc.

The movement for making savings deposits not only mobilized the popular mass to deposit hundreds of millions of dong into savings funds but also combined the good application of other policies, such as the sale of food and farm products, the application of a sane, cultured and civilized way of life to revive the tradition of simple and thrifty living in urban and rural areas.

With the people's deposits of more than 6 billion dong in savings, the state has invested in the development of agricultural, industrial and commercial productions, and put aside billions of dong for loans to cadres, workers, employees of agencies and enterprises, and cooperative members to invest in production, in poultry farming and in family economy, to bring about realistic economic efficiency in the improvement of living conditions.

However, faced with the great demand for capital credit to expand economic development investment and the need for increasing cash revenues, the mobilization of savings has not been satisfactory, to allow the state to control money and goods to successfully implement the resolutions of the Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenums, while maintaining and safeguarding the material interest of depositors, to respond to the aspiration of the people. On 25 December 1984 the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 128 HDBT to raise interest rates paid to savings deposits and rates charged for loans by the Vietnam state bank and the credit unions.



Regarding savings, interest was raised to fair and realistic rates of:

- 24 percent per year or 2 percent per month for no-fixed-term savings;
- 30 percent per year or 2.5 percent per month for 3-year deposits;
- 36 percent per year or 3 percent per month for 5-year deposits.

With these interest rates, savings depositors receive 12 percent per year (1 percent per month) more than the old rate. If previously 1,000 dong in savings deposits without fixed term yielded 120 dong interest a year they now yield 240 dong; if previously 5-year fixed-term deposits yielded 240 dong per year, they now yield 360 dong.

The above interest rates are applicable from 1 January 1985. Deposits previously made in various forms of savings will be transferred in 1985 and will be paid new interest rates from 1 January 1985. Prior to 1 December 1984, the old interest rates are applicable and deposits will be paid interest according to categories and to length of time.

Implementing the Council of Ministers' decree the State Bank will also issue the savings procedure for amounts of 500 to 1,000 dong (the amount will be preprinted on the savings coupons) with an interest rate of two percent per month, one percent of which would be used for a monthly lottery, while one percent would be paid as interest upon withdrawal of the savings deposits. According to this procedure, depositors will still be paid interest as stated, whether they win the lottery many times or not, and their savings deposits can still be withdrawn totally. With this procedure both interest and lottery will respond to the psychology of depositors, who wish to be assured of one percent monthly interest, hoping at the same time to win a large sum in lottery awards.

Regarding rural areas, in the past and present thanks to the organization of agriculture into cooperatives and to the party and state policies of encouragement, with their diligent and positive labor, farmers have realized increased revenues and savings, thus many localities have accumulated considerable capital. Responding to the wishes of the rural population, the state's position is to improve capital mobilization policies and operations, to make loans for the development of rural production and distribution, and of family economy through credit unions.

The Council of Ministers' Decree No 178 regulates interest rates for deposits to and loans from credit unions as follows:

- Maximum deposit interest rate 60 percent per year or 5 percent per month;
- Maximum loan interest rate 72 percent per year or 6 percent per month.

The interest rates aim at enhancing the active role of credit unions, to encourage mobilization of capital into short-term deposits in rural areas to satisfy the people's need for capital loans, to avoid the expectation for capital supply from banks as in past years, while credit unions still represent the socialist savings fund to mobilize savings deposits, to motivate people with accumulated money to make long-term savings deposits of 3 or 5 years, or deposit in coupons accounts of 500 to 1,000 dong. Although savings deposits made by

farmers to banks yield a lower interest, the significance is great because they contribute to the construction of socialist economic projects. As in the past, the state often rewards depositors and safeguards their interests. Such policies benefit both the state and family.

In the present difficult economic situation, the application of the new interest rates policy to safeguard the interest of savings depositors (interest, lottery) proves that our government always pays attention to savings policies, and to depositors' interests. We trust that in the future the movement to make savings deposits will strongly develop, to contribute a large share to the building of socialism and the safeguarding of the Fatherland.

The state banks and the credit unions system are encouraged by the policies to raise the savings interest rates. Banks and credit unions should continue to improve their operations, expand their service network, train their cadres and employees to better serve the customers through their awareness and attitude, to overcome slow and bureaucratic procedures, to prevent errors, losses, corruption and abuses, to assure the safety of properties, to put the totality of the people's savings to use for the common good, to create trust among the people and to attract additional savings depositors.

The entire banking sector and credit union system have been and are urgently working to improve performances, strengthen cadres and service facilities, rationally arrange office hours to facilitate deposit and withdrawal operations for the people. It is our hope that the savings fund will receive many suggestions and assistance from the masses, to help us improve our methods to service to the people, to successfully apply the policies of the party and the state.

9320

CSO: 4209/235

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH RESETTLERS--Since early this year, Thai Binh Province has sent 4,500 people to various new economic zones in Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac Provinces. These new resettlers have built 15 cooperatives and 1 state farm for planting coffee and pepper, thus initially helping 300 families of 750 workers and 1,300 people to engage in agricultural production. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/312

# AGRICULTURE

## INCREASE IN RICE-SUBSIDIARY CROP CULTIVATION AREAS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The weather situation has been rather favorable since the beginning of this year. Fairly good results have been obtained in sowing and transplanting the 5th-month and spring rice crop in both regions. According to the Statistics General Department and the Ministry of Agriculture, as of 25 February, the entire country has sown and transplanted the 5th-month and spring rice crop on 1,577,625 hectares fulfilling 90.1 percent of the plan norm and exceeding the corresponding period last year by 17.4 percent. The 5th-month and spring rice area in north Vietnam has increased by 24.9 percent (40.5 percent in the Red River delta alone over the same period last year). In general sowing and transplanting have been performed on the 5th-month and spring rice area during the most favorable season (February). The provinces of Bac Thai, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung have basically completed sowing and transplanting in February. In consequence of floods and because of the belated aeration of dry-plowed soil in fields lying at the far end of the canal network, some provinces, such as Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac, have fulfilled only from 50 to 70 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan norm and are concentrating on completing this task on all the planned areas during the suitable season. In south Vietnam, the 5th-month and spring rice area has increased by 10.7 percent; in particular, the Mekong River delta has achieved an increase of 16.8 percent over the same period last year and exceeded the plan norm [for this year] by 2 percent. The eastern Nam Bo provinces have fulfilled only over 50 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan norm.

Because old seedlings had been transplanted in some localities, as many as 187,000 hectares of rice have been infested by harmful insects--an increase of 50,000 hectares over the same period last year--(and including 23,000 hectares in north Vietnam versus 164,000 hectares in south Vietnam). While caring for the winter-spring rice crop, these localities are quickly sending insecticide to the grassroots level and simultaneously taking all measures to destroy these insects and preventing them from expanding to larger areas.

Throughout the country, vegetables and subsidiary food and industrial crops have been grown on 622,485 hectares--a 4 to 17 percent increase over the same period last year. A rather rapid increase [in area] has been made for many crops, such as 49 percent for cassava, 16.1 percent for corn. 50.9 percent for peanuts and 16.2 percent for tobacco, but these achievements are still small compared with the yearly cultivation plan norms. The subsidiary crop area represents only 29.7 percent of the plan norm, the industrial crop area only 20 percent and the areas of many other plants are still very far below the plan norms, such as only 6.5 percent for soybeans and 8.8 percent for sugarcane.

These localities are trying to fully use all types of land, to rationally organize labor and to actively prepare seeds and materials to broaden the subsidiary and industrial crop area and ensure fulfillment of the cultivation plan.

9332

CS0: 4209/302

AGRICULTURE

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS, FORESTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a resolution on improved management of state farms and forests.

The immediate tasks of state farms are to rearrange and reorganize production, to ensure production development according to the state project and plan with the objective of further strengthening all sectors, regions and localities, to closely combine state, collective and household economies and to bring into full play the leading role of the state economic component in socialist agriculture. In 1985, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food Industry, the General Rubber Department and people's committees in various provinces, cities and special zones will, together with the State Planning Commission, revise production projects and guidelines and the scales of effectiveness of existing state farms in order to improve production organization and rationalize economic management. The production trend of state farms must clearly reflect the specialization principle and these farms must simultaneously carry out general business activities to properly develop the economic potential of land and the existing capacities of labor, machines and equipment at each state farm. It is necessary to develop various forms of cooperation, alliance and joint venture among state farms and between them and the processing industry, service sector, cooperatives, production collectives and household economy, to link production to science, to apply scientific advances in production, to build material-technical bases and to organize better service for production and daily needs. In addition to the duty to perform specialized cultivation and animal husbandry, every state farm must plant trees, breed fish and fully use all material means to do comprehensive business. On the basis of production reorganization according to the economic-technical sector guidelines, it is necessary to decentralize the state farm management immediately. State farms which produce purebred plants and animals and agricultural goods for export within the framework of cooperation with foreign countries must be directly managed by the central level. Other state farms must be quickly decentralized and reassigned to provinces and districts. In improving the management of state farms, efforts must be concentrated on im-

proving planning, material supply, product sale, economic accounting, financial independence (including self-procured capital, capital invested in capital construction and mobile capital) and profitmaking and distribution; the production of agricultural goods for export must be encouraged and the pricing, labor, wage and reward systems improved.

In revamping and reorganizing production, state forests must focus on better managing and preserving forest resources and allocated lands in order to rapidly build up forest assets in strict accordance with the approved business projects and plans; the particular zoning projects of localities and districts must serve as a basis for revamping the production-business organization system (by organizing state forests and starting to allocate lands and forests to cooperatives and peasants for business management); investments must be concentrated on increasing the productivity of state forests in important forestry regions; in large-scale concentrated forest zones having uniform economic targets and close economic-technical relationships with industry and agriculture, it is possible to set up forestry-agroindustrial federations. Beside cultivating some special crops, every state forest must take full advantage of the existing material conditions to produce more grain, foodstuffs and agricultural products for export.

To improve the management of state forests, it is necessary to focus on properly carrying out planning and economic accounting, on improving the financial system and the sale of products, on stimulating the production of export goods, on bettering the reception of laborers and the wage system and on caring for the life of cadres and workers in state forests. Beside the improvement of economic management, the Council of Ministers has stressed the need to streamline the apparatus in charge of managing state forests and forestry-agroindustrial federations and also to strengthen the state management of state forests with a view to upholding the leading role of state forests in the district and provincial areas and in every economic zone throughout the country.

9332

CSO: 4209/303

## AGRICULTURE

### HIGH-PRODUCING RICE AREA BUILT, AFFORESTATION ACTIVATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] This year Thanh Hoa Province will build a high-producing rice area of 45,000 hectares and strive to achieve an average per hectare output of 50 quintals for the 5th-month and spring crop and 40 quintals for the 10th-month crop. This area will yield 55 percent of the yearly rice output of the province (400,000 tons). The province will intensively cultivate spring subsidiary food crops, boldly invest in the special cultivation of silt-grown corn in Cam Thuy, extend the winter crop area to the fields usually reserved for the cultivation of two rice crops, increase the fall crop area and try to raise the paddy equivalent output of subsidiary foods crops to 130,000 tons (up 18,000 tons over last year). In the current 5th-month and spring season, Than Hoa is reserving a large amount of materials for cultivation, strictly guiding the intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary food crops and endeavoring to achieve 450,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent (representing 53 percent of the yearly plan norm for gross output). The province is improving the guidance and management of water conservancy, repairing and perfecting works, regulating management and exploitation in conformity with the new agricultural management mechanism and increasing the irrigation and draining area to 108,000 hectares during the 5th-month and spring season and to 120,000 hectares during the 10th-month one. Early this year, Thanh Hoa mobilized hundreds of thousands of laborers to dig out more than 5.5 million M<sup>3</sup> of earth for embankment, to dredge canals and to carry out superficial water conservancy on fields; the organization of irrigation groups and units was strengthened in several stages and their management apparatuses improved in conjunction with their decentralization.

Thanh Hoa is improving the guidance task, elevating the sense of responsibility of all sectors that service agriculture, strengthening the district level, continuously helping production installations correct deviations, gradually perfecting the contracting system in agriculture and trying to achieve 850,000 tons of grain--an increase of 100,000 tons over 1984.

Ha Tuyen Province has planted 3.8 million trees in a scattered manner and grown dense forests on 738 hectares. The area of den-



sely grown forests exceeds the spring plan norm by 38 hectares and is more than double that in spring last year. The village of Tan Trao (Son Duong) has planted 11,000 timber and shade trees in gardens and forests and on both roadsides and tended, improved and safeguarded the Tan Trao forest which contains historic vestiges. In addition to growing timber and shade trees, Ha Tuyen has energetically shifted to the planting of tung and lacquer trees to increase the amount of export products, especially in Yen Son, Quan Ba and Vi Xuyen Districts and Tuyen Quang City.

9332

CSO: 4209/303

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MEKONG DELTA COLLECTIVIZATION--Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--The agricultural collectivization has been stepped up in the Mekong River Delta provinces with almost 300 agricultural cooperatives and more than 24,000 production collectives set up so far, which involved nearly 65 percent of arable land and 61 percent of the peasant households. The province of Tien Giang is taking the lead with 87 percent of its peasant families joined cooperatives and collectives. Thanks to this and the intensive farming of high-yield rice strains as well the delta's food output last year reached 6,964,500 tons, a 7.5 percent-increase over 1983. Out of nine provinces in the region, four surpassed their 1984 plan for food production, and eight fulfilled their food procurement duty to the state. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 3 Apr 85 OW]

MEKONG DELTA INCREASES RICE OUTPUT--Rice output in the Mekong Delta provinces in 1984 increased by half a million tons as compared with the previous year, despite natural calamities. Meanwhile, industrial and handicraft output has also been increased and capital construction has been speeded up. At present, the local people are engaged in an emulation campaign to boost production in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Apr 85 BK]

DAC LAC WINTER-SPRING RICE--In the current winter-spring crop season, Dac Lac Province transplanted nearly 12,500 hectares of rice, up by 2,500 hectares from the previous crop, but fulfilling only 96 percent of the area plan. To ensure the planned winter-spring volume of rice output, the province is intensifying its efforts to care for the rice already planted, hoping to achieve high yields to make up for the area shortfall. Various districts are applying a rational policy in buying green and stable manures, thereby encouraging the people of various nationalities to produce more fertilizers for rice plants. Concerning the nearly 5,000 hectares of high-yield rice, in addition to the amount of fertilizer supplied by the state under contract, the people have applied 3-4 metric tons of stable manure to each hectare. The production units have also inspected ricefields and classified each planting according to its state of development so as to apply more fertilizer and take appropriate care, thereby helping ensure a more even rice yield. The people have paid attention to protecting rice from harmful insects and diseases. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Mar 85 BK]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**FERTILIZER PLANT RAISES PRODUCTIVITY**--Faced with the agricultural sector's increasing need for fertilizer, the Ha Bao nitrate fertilizer plant (Chemicals General Department) is trying to better its method of receiving coal supply, taking measures to use it economically and improving its furnace equipment to fully use coal of small-sized category. The plant has reorganized its labor force and associated with Quang Ninh Province in extracting an additional amount of coal above and beyond the plan norm to have enough to produce 40,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer in 1985--up 30 percent over last year. In 1984, the plant extracted an additional 2,500 tons of coal in order to exceed the nitrate fertilizer production plan norm by 3.5 percent. Last year, the plant repaired its own 52 pieces of important equipment; this year, it has urged its mechanical workers to continuously take the initiative to repair the remaining wornout equipment to put it back into use soon; at the same time, the plant has promulgated explicit rules to enable workers to operate furnaces and machines according to regulations and standards. Using self-procured materials the mechanical workshop of the plant has conducted research and successfully manufactured, for use in the fertilizer production line, a special type of pump (designed to pump solutions) so that the plant no longer has to buy it from foreign countries. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 85 p 1] 9332

**LOCAL INDUSTRIAL SECTOR'S OUTPUT**--In 1984, the local industrial sector achieved an output worth 56,223 million dong, an increase of 8.2 percent over 1983, with state-run industry accounting for 38,283 million dong, up 7.3 percent compared to the previous year. A total of 31 provinces and cities increased their output over 1983, with 16 provinces and cities attaining an output value of over 1 billion dong each. These included Ho Chi Minh City, which achieved 14,758 million dong worth of output value; Hanoi, 4.2 billion dong; Quang Nam-Danang, 3.2 billion dong; and Thanh Hoa, Dong Nai, Haiphong, Hau Giang, and Phu Khanh, over 1 billion dong each. This year, the entire local industrial sector will strive to achieve 62,230 million dong worth of output value, an increase of 10.1 percent over 1984. Specifically, state-run industry will make an effort to attain 21,225 million dong and the small industry and handicraft sector 41 billion dong. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 25 Mar 85 BK]

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

REVIEW OF RIVERINE TRANSPORTATION ON CUU LONG RIVER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 85 p 2

/Article by Le Phu Khai: "Reform Economic Management; Review River Transportation Forces in the Mekong Delta"/

/Text/ The Mekong delta rivers and canals system is interwoven like a spider's net. From Ho Chi Minh City ships, boats and barges of less than 1,000 tons can sail down the Vam Co River through canals to the Tien and the Hau rivers as far as Rach Gia and Ca Mau. It is common knowledge that one can crisscross the Mekong delta by ship and boat. In this region, rivers are deep and large, with less changes in flow and direction, with no submarine rocks, no rapids and waterfalls; the weather is good and the climate mild, with no strong winds and violent tempests; streams flow slowly due to a low inclination of the ground surface. These are excellent conditions for river transportation.

Taking advantage of the above favorable conditions, most provinces in the Mekong delta have established state enterprises and provincial and district cooperative units for river transportation. Provinces such as Tien Giang, Long An, Hau Giang now have strong river transport forces. At present, Tien Giang has a state transport enterprise including 13 barges totaling 504 horsepower and 2,100 freight tons. The province operates a main force cooperative of 218 boats, totaling 7,500 tons and approximately 1,700 passenger seats. Long An's transport state enterprise includes 42 ships and boats with 3,300 freight tons, 1,468 horsepower. The province has a joint state-private unit of 2,092 freight tons, 6 transport cooperatives with 1,127 boats operated by the districts, and 1 main force transport cooperative operated by the province, with transport capabilities of 7,913 tons. Ben Tre has 1,900 tons in state enterprises and 1,300 tons in cooperatives operated by the province, with 3,000 seats. Cuu Long province state enterprise operates 3,250 freight tons, with 970 seats, etc. In provinces south of the Hau River transport capabilities are even greater. An Giang has 33,000 freight tons; while among newly-organized or reorganized units the tonnage is quite great. During the past years, these state and collective transport units played a principal role in the provincial transport operations, they were also responsible for the transport of a considerable volume of goods for the central government.

Primary results from the Mekong delta river transport organizations confirm that it is perfectly rational and appropriate to regional particularities to develop river transport operations in this area.

In economic terms, river transportation reduces cost at least three times compared to land transport by trucks (this region does not have rail). In terms of time, if long-distance hauling is considered, river transportation does not substantially exceed land transportation. This is because of the structure of boat engines with low rpm, having an inexhaustible, immediate freshwater supply to cool the engine, lowering engine temperature, enabling continuous transport movements over longer periods of time compared to the motorcar's engine. Also it is less stressful to operate ships and boats on rivers, because of less frequent stops, of adequate living facilities on board, and that pilots and their aides can take turns in work and rest periods permitting 24-hour operations.

Although river transport operations in the Mekong delta have demonstrated favorable results in the beginning, since 1980 it was found that they were still slow and not proportionate to the demand for transport of foodgrains to Ho Chi Minh City from the western provinces, and the rapidly increasing need to move agricultural supplies, and building materials from Ho Chi Minh City to the western provinces. There are some possible reasons: first, the reform, organization, building and perfecting of transport forces are too slow. In some provinces large transport companies have been established under many forms, but because of incompetent management, they were "dismantled" to be rearranged. Many provinces are still not able to organize transport cooperatives at district level. In a number of districts there are still too many ships and boats transporting goods belonging to the free market. That is why when the province or the central government needed large-scale transportation it turned out that the provincial transport sector was incapable of responding.

The Tien Giang and Long An experience in the establishment of a main force transport cooperative, attracting ships and boats with freight capacities of over 25 tons and operated by the province, is appropriate with realistic situations and conditions. Besides this main force transport cooperative at the provincial level, they are step by step building the state transport enterprise at the middle level. As for the remaining ships and boats below 25 tons, they are being gradually attracted into transport cooperatives at district level. At the district cooperatives, the state supervises the transport plan, allocates fuel, collects expenses, while the cooperative members take charge of the maintenance and repair facilities. On this basis, they are being gradually elevated to the status of higher level cooperatives. Since its establishment, the Tien Giang cooperative of Rach Gam has attracted hundreds of large boats within the province and always realized plans assigned by the state. Long An has a quite imposing main force transport cooperative called Vam Co, with a capacity of nearly 10,000 freight tons, enhancing operations as soon as it was established. These potential capacities cannot be realized wherever directions, organizational structure and reform are still confused.

Second: there is a serious imbalance between transport and loading/unloading of merchandise. There is no end to the increase of idle days for ships and boats to wait for loading and unloading. In these provinces, the transport of paddy rice for each trip from production sources to storage terminals required an average waiting time for ships and boats of 4 days in 1977, 5 days in 1978, 10 days in 1979, 15 days in 1980, 20 days in 1981. In recent years although

there was a reduction in waiting time; the needs were still not met. There were many causes, but essentially it was the lack of bags, the inability of some localities to form professional longshoreman teams and the low productivity in freight handling. In some localities, the foodgrain sector has not taken into account the convenient exist and access to river transport facilities in building silos, docks and open spaces. Also the negative attitude in the ranks of longshoremen has adversely reflected on transportation. Exploiting the desire of owners to free their facilities quickly, a considerable number of longshoremen have openly exacted bribery.

Third: every year each province needs about 500 m<sup>3</sup> of hard sao and sen timber for hull repairs; a number of accessories such as pistons, piston-rings, pumps, washers, are needed for engine repairs, but are not being supplied adequately by the trade and supplies sectors.

Fourth: in central and provincial plans assigned to the road and river sector, a two-way transport combination would enhance the transport productivity of base organizations, decrease fuel consumption and reduce product costs. This combination is still limited.

If the above problems are rapidly resolved, it is certain that in the coming days our river transport operations in the Mekong delta would realize its great effectiveness to serve production and enhance standards of living.

9320

CSO: 4209/235

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### SEMI-AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE LINES LINK HANOI, 17 PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Doan: "Seventeen Provinces Have Semiautomatic Telephone Links with Hanoi"]

[Text] Recently, by applying technological advances to its network, Telecommunications Center 1 made it possible for 17 provinces and the Da River Project guidance committee to have faster and more convenient semiautomatic telephone links with Hanoi.

Previously, such connections were a time-consuming process because long distance telephone exchanges in these provinces were manually operated, thus requiring switchboard operators at both ends of the line to spend time inserting plugs and recording calls on books. The Technical, Machinery Station and Joint Communication and Microwave Bureau of Telecommunication Center 1 has studied the employment of long distance, automatic dialing on carrier equipment over openwire and radio by improving the separation of the hybrid component in the carrier system and the transition component of long distance exchanges. This permitted digital transmission and telephone communications by extending the telephone lines of the local exchange of one province to the exchange of another province. These semiautomatic channels are being used simultaneously with other existing manual facilities, causing no obstacles to everyday manually-operated telephone connections between these places and Hanoi.

In the first six months of applying technological advances on long distance semiautomatic dialing to the Hai Duong-Hanoi network, the daily total of calls varied between 30 and 60--a process that enables the Hai Duong switchboard operator to place outgoing calls without having to wait for authorization from the Hanoi long distance telephone exchange, and that reduces customer waiting time. Since a semiautomatic telephone call can save at least two minutes on the time needed for manual hookup and other procedures, the Hai Hung post and telecommunications is able to reduce the monthly amount of utilization time by 1,800 minutes, which can be devoted to other conversational needs, to make the

most of communications equipment, and to provide for faster and more convenient use of telephone facilities. The 16 remaining provinces, where the same technological advances were put to work, have also achieved similar results.

9213

CSO: 4209/270



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**LUONG BRIDGE INAUGURATED**--In the atmosphere of elation to celebrate the traditional day of the communications and transportation sector on 25 March, the joint construction enterprise of zone 1 communications held a ceremony to inaugurate the Luong Bridge on Highway No 1A, adjacent to the border of Ha Bac and Lang Son Provinces. The chairman of the Ha Bac Provincial People's Committee, Truong The Cuu, and Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation Bui Danh Luu attended the ceremony, during which Director (Le Dinh Xuan) of the 14th Bridge Construction Company introduced the process of building the bridge. The bridge is 84 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 17 meters high. Although the bridge is not very long, it has some economic, political, and defense significance because it helps improve communications in rainy season and expedite the movement of supplies. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Mar 85]

CSO: 4209/312

BIOGRAPHIC

NHAN DAN OBITUARY OF SAPPER CORPS COMMANDER

BK010239 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 85 p 1

["Obituary"]

[Text] The SRV Ministry of National Defense, the Sapper Command, and the bereaved family, with boundless grief, hereby announce that Comrade Lieutenant General Nguyen Anh De, born in 1921 in Tien Phuong Village, Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province, member of the CPV, commander of the Sapper Corps, and recipient of two Military Service Orders (first and second class), two Military Exploit Orders (second and third class), a Victory Order second class, two Liberation Fighter Orders (second and third class), three Glorious Fighter Orders (first, second, and third class), and a Determined-To-Win Military Banner Order, has passed away after a period of illness. Despite the utmost care of the party and the army and the wholehearted treatment by various professors and physicians, he succumbed to old age and serious illness at 1320 on 7 March 1985 at the Military Hospital 108. He was 64.

Gen Nguyen Anh De is now lying in state at the conference hall of the Capital Military Region. Visits to the late general will begin from 0800 on 12 March. The memorial service and funeral ceremony will be held at 1300 on the same day.

Gen Nguyen Anh De will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery.

CSO: 4209/312

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